

# The Newport Mercury.

VOL. LXXXVI }

NEWPORT, R. I., SATURDAY MORNING, MAY 1, 1847.

{ NO. 4436.

**THE NEWPORT MERCURY**  
IS PUBLISHED EVERY SATURDAY MORNING BY  
**J. H. BARBER & SON.**  
No. 133 Thames Street.  
TERMS—Two Dollars per annum.

Advertisements not exceeding a square inserted three weeks for \$1, and 17 cents will be charged for each subsequent insertion. Yearly Advertisements can make contracts on liberal terms. All Advertisements will be continued until forbidden when no particular time is specified, and will be charged for accordingly. The circulation which the Mercury enjoys, renders it a valuable medium for Advertising.

No Paper discontinued (unless at the discretion of the Publishers) until arrearages are paid.

## Weekly Almanac.

	SUN	SUN	MOON	HIGH
1847.	RISES.	SETS.	RISES.	WATER.
1 SATURDAY,	5 20 58		8 39	
2 SUNDAY,	5 48 59	20 9 30		
3 MONDAY,	5 57 00	21 10 23		
4 TUESDAY,	6 07 01	21 11 16		
5 WEDNESDAY,	6 17 02	21 12 10		
6 THURSDAY,	6 27 03	22 1 04		
7 FRIDAY,	6 37 04	22 2 00		

Moon's last qtr., 7th day, 5th hour, 19m. evening.

**POST OFFICE Arrangement.**  
**MAILS CLOSE,**  
PROVIDENCE, Daily, 8 A. M.  
BOSTON, do, 12 P. M.  
NEW YORK, do, 8 A. M.  
FALL RIVER, twice a day, 8 A. M. & 12 P. M.  
WESTFALL, Tuesdays and Fridays, 6 A. M.  
NEW SHOREHAM, Fridays, 8 A. M.  
Office open till 7 P. M.  
JOSEPH JOSLIN, Post Master.

**DISCOUNT DAYS,**  
At the several Banks in this Town.  
MERCHANTS BANK, on Monday afternoon.  
NEWPORT EXCHANGE BANK, on Monday evening.  
NEWPORT BANK, on Tuesday afternoon.  
NEW ENGLAND COMMERCIAL BANK, on Tuesday afternoon.  
RHODE ISLAND UNION BANK, on Wednesday morning.  
BANK OF RHODE ISLAND, on Thursday afternoon.  
TRADERS BANK, on Thursday evening.

**CUSTOM HOUSE,**  
Office Hours.  
From 9 A. M. to 1 P. M. and 3 P. M. to 5 P. M.  
EDWIN WILBUR, Collector.

**WILLIAM NEWTON,**  
NO. 150, THAMES STREET,  
OFFERS at Wholesale and Retail the following FRESH GROCERIES.

50 Packages choice green and black Teas,  
25 bags St. Domingo, Rio and Java Coffee,  
10 boxes ground Coffee,  
25 boxes brown Havana Sugar,  
25 bbls loaf, crushed and refined Sugar,  
35 boxes extra and No. 1 Soap,  
12 boxes blue and white Starch,  
15 kegs Saleratus,  
12 boxes No. 1 Chocolate,  
30 boxes manufactured Tobacco,  
10 bbls smoking Tobacco, and Scotch Whisky,  
10 jars Macebony Snuff,  
50 boxes bunch Raisins,  
30 drums Figs,  
20 boxes Oranges and Lemons,  
25 boxes ground Spices,  
10 kegs ground Ginger,  
75 matts Cassia,  
10 boxes Lemon Syrup and Cordials,  
5 bbls Newark Cider,  
30 boxes Sperm Candles,  
15 boxes No. 1 Herring,  
20 boxes Cheese,  
10 boxes Pepper Sauce,  
10 bbls dried Apples,  
15 bbls Moss Apple.

ALSO—Smoked Beef and Hams, pickled Salmon, Lard, Rice, pearl Barley, ground Rice, Pickles, scented Soap, Citron, Currants, Almonds, Peanuts, Brazil Nuts, Filberts, Maderia Nuts, Brooms, Matts, Pails, &c. &c.

A choice assortment of Maderia, Sherry, Port, and Malaga Wines.

At this establishment, as heretofore, will be supplied with the best assortment of choice and fresh Family Groceries, at all times, which will be sold, as usual, at the lowest market prices.

N. B. Families will have their goods delivered free of expense.

[April 17.]

**Narragansett Bank**  
AT an annual meeting of the Narragansett Bank, held on the 14th inst., the following persons were appointed Directors for the ensuing year, viz:—  
Ezra D. Davis, John A. Browning, Willett Carpenter, Gideon Freeborn, Allen M. Thomas, Charles Allen, Joseph Spink, Edward Cole, Nicholas N. Spink, George W. Reynolds, Isaac Reynolds, David S. Baker, and Francis D. Segar.  
At a subsequent meeting same day, Ezra D. Davis, was re-elected President.  
N. N. SPINK, Cashier.  
Wickford, April 6, 1847.

**New Goods Again,**  
AT  
**LONG ROOM.**

J. M. HAMMETT, 133 1/2 Thames street, has just returned from Boston, with an extensive assortment of—  
CLOTHS, CASSIMERES, DOE SKINS, and VESTINGS.  
Together with every article found in a Merchant Tailor's Establishment, which he will sell as cheap as can be purchased elsewhere.  
TAILORING, in all its various branches, carried on as usual.

## POET'S CORNER.

### THE SPIRIT OF POETRY.

BY MARY HOWITT.

Men build to thee no shrine,  
Yet every holy place is filled with thee,  
Spirit of poetry!  
Island and ocean peak;  
Seas where the keel of ships shall never go;  
Cots, palaces, and graves; what'er can speak  
Of human love or woe.

How thou hast cast a glory  
Over the dust of him sublimely wise,  
The blind old man, with his immortal story  
Of a lost Paradise;  
How thou, by mountain streams,  
Met'st the poor peasant, and from passion's leaven  
Refined his soul, wooing with holy themes  
In Mary's voice from heaven.

'Twas thou didst give the key  
Of human hearts to Goethe, to unlock  
Their sealed up depths, like that old mystery  
Of the wand-stricken rock.  
All these I see and more;  
All crowned with glory; more than their race;  
And trembling, I shrink back, abashed and poor,  
Unworthy of thy grace.

For what am I, that thou  
Shouldst visit me in love, and give me might  
To touch, like these, man's heart, his pride to bow;  
Or, erring, lead him right?  
Oh! dost thou visit me?  
Is it thy spirit that I feel in all;  
Thy light, yet brighter than the sun's I see?  
Is thine this spiritual call?

It is! Though weak  
And poor my spirit, thou dost condescend  
Thy beauty to unveil, and with me speak  
As gentle friend with friend.  
With thee I walk the ways  
Of earthly life, and human tears and sighs  
Interpreting, so learn to love my race,  
And with them sympathize.

Hence is it that all tears  
Which human sorrow sheds are dear to me;  
That the soul struggling with its mortal fears  
Move me mightily.  
Hence is it that the hearts  
Of little children, and unpracticed youth  
So gladden me with their unworldly arts,  
Their kindness and their truth.

Hence is it that the eye  
And unken cheek of poverty so move—  
Seen only by a glimpse in passing by—  
My soul, to human love.  
Spirit, I will not say  
Thou dost not visit me; nor yet repine,  
Less mighty than I be, less great than they  
Whom thou hast made divine.

'I CAN'T SPARE TIME.'—The four words  
with which we head this article, in the effects  
which they have produced, have been the  
cause of a great deal of mischief, and  
have kept many from embarking manfully  
in the work of storing up intellectual measures.  
When a young man is urged to  
commence at once the work of study; he  
turns and lets fall the four simple words,  
'I can't spare time,' and thinks he has  
given a sufficient excuse for further attention  
on the subject.

There are many mechanics too, who instead  
of doing their part towards the cultivation  
of their own minds, and throwing their  
influence and talent into the general stock  
for the improvement of an association,  
and perhaps really think that 'they can't  
spare time.' The excuse is a very handy  
one, and has passed current too long, for  
in a majority of cases there is neither sense  
nor truth in it. In the first place. It need  
not occupy a great portion of time, for by  
proper management, a large share of in-  
valuable information may be obtained in a  
short time; of this, any man may be con-  
vinced by trying the experiment.

There is time enough lost and wasted in  
the pursuit of what men call pleasure which  
if properly appropriated, would place them  
in a high state of cultivation. Time can  
be found to ride and dance, and sing—time  
can be found to lounge and talk nonsense,  
but alas! how many think 'they can't  
spare time' to attend to the noblest and  
best part of their nature; that which alone  
elevates and causes them to feel the divinity  
within.

**TREATING A FRIEND.**—The Portland  
Argus says that a son of the Emerald Isle  
called upon a friend in that city a  
few days since, and how glad she  
was to see him, went into the wood-house  
where she had seen a genteel little bottle,  
well charged, as she thought, with good  
stuff, and turned him out a most benevolent  
quantity, which he swallowed in less than  
no time. It so happened that the article  
in the bottle was corrosive sublimate, and  
the bottle was labelled "poison," but as  
the simple girl could not read, the label was  
all Greek to her. The visitor departed,  
but had not gone far, before the comforter  
to such a degree that he thought it would  
burn his jacket off. He soon got so bad  
that a physician was called who soon re-  
lieved him of his "jewel of a drink."—  
The poor fellow had a narrow escape, and  
it will be some time, no doubt, before he  
puts another waistcoat on before he ex-  
amines the quality of the cloth.

## SELECTED TALES.

### The Baron's Daughter.

OR, MAY-DAY IN THE OLDEN TIME.

BY J. H. DANA.

"Now Grace, sweet Grace, do lay aside  
your viol and grant my request."

The speaker was in the bloom of youth  
and beauty, rich attired, and with that air  
of easy dignity which betokened high birth.  
She stood on the battlements of one of  
those massive castles which rose over all  
England during the reign of Stephen, and  
a few of which yet remain in our mother  
country to attest the stormy character of  
that age.

The companion whom she addressed sat  
at her feet, and was playing a troubadour's  
lay on the small viol then in fashion. She  
was somewhat older than the speaker; and  
less richly dressed. Grace was a cousin of  
the baron's daughter, and her adviser and  
companion.

"And what may the request be?" said  
Grace, looking up.

"Oh you must promise to grant it be-  
fore I tell you."

"Nay! that I can scarcely do. What  
would your father say if he knew I fulfilled  
my charge so carelessly?"

"Well, I will tell you. But you must  
positively consent," said Maud, stooping  
and kissing her friend's cheek caressingly.—  
"I wish then to go down to the green and  
see the villagers at their sport, for it is as  
sweet a May-day as I ever saw, and we have  
been cooped up here all winter."

Grace looked forth from the castle wall  
when her companion alluded to the sports  
of the villagers and heaved a sigh. It was  
indeed a morning to make the two young  
girls wish for an hour's liberty. The sea-  
son was an advanced one, and already the  
earlier trees were in leaf, while myriads of  
flowers blushed in wood and meadow, filling  
the air with fragrance. The dew sparkled  
in the grass; the birds sang from the spray;  
the waters danced and sparkled in the sun-  
shine; and a soft breeze kissing the brows  
of the maidens, tossing their curls and gave  
a refreshing tone to their spirits as well as a  
rosier hue to their cheeks. No wonder that  
Grace sighed as she answered.

"Indeed, Maud, I should like to tread  
the green-sward once more myself, but you  
know the promise I gave your father, not  
to leave the castle walls until his return  
from Normandy."

"Ah! but he did not expect to be gone  
so long—he never dreamed of imprisoning  
us here for four long months."

"But I should never forgive myself if  
we went abroad and any accident happened.  
Your father told me I must supply the place  
of a mother to you—you know, Maud, I  
am nearly ten years the elder, and ought to  
be discreet accordingly."

"Yes this once—only this once," pleaded  
Maud. "Surely none of the freebooters  
will be abroad on May-day. Besides the  
village is almost in sight from the castle."

Grace looked wistfully at the smiling  
landscape and was half persuaded. Yet she  
shook her head. The period was in-  
deed one of unusual danger; for it was dur-  
ing the imprisonment of Richard of the  
Lion Heart in Germany; a period when  
lawlessness reigned supreme, and when the  
minions of the usurper John daily committed  
the greatest atrocities. And as the  
Baron de la Spencer adhered to the right-  
ful king, there was little safety for his  
household except behind the stone walls  
of his castle. Hence, on departing on a  
secret mission to the continent, relative to  
the ransom of his monarch, he had left his  
daughter in charge of the more prudent  
Grace, exhorting her on no account, to  
leave the castle until his return.

But Maud had set her heart on witnessing  
the sports of the day, and she now began  
to ply her cousin with a thousand argu-  
ments, until at last Grace consented, per-  
suading herself that there could be no harm  
in transgressing the injunction for a single  
morning. But to ensure safety to their ex-  
cursion, she ordered a part of the garrison  
to attend them, leaving behind only just  
sufficient to man the walls.

Maud and Grace, therefore, mounted  
their palfreys, and attended by a dozen men-  
at-arms, left the castle-gate. Trotting down  
a gentle slope, they turned an angle of the  
wood, and soon reached the village-green.  
Here they were received with loud shouts  
of welcome, but Maud smilingly desired  
that the sports might not be interrupted,  
and with redoubled glee the merry revel-

lers resumed their games. Meanwhile she  
and Grace looked on.

And a jocund spectacle it was. High in  
the centre of the green, the May-pole reared  
its head, decorated with innumerable  
wreaths, while a gay pennon floated from its  
top. Not far from this was a bower made  
of the green branches of trees interlaced,  
in which on a rude floral seat was the village  
belle, now queen of May. Three or four  
of the rude musicians of the common people  
of the period kept time together playing  
while the villagers danced. Here a dragon,  
made of coarse painted cloth stretched on  
hoops, moved about, occasionally vomiting  
fire. A huge hobby horse near by delig-  
hted the spectators with his pranks. All  
was mirth and jollity!

Maud was in the mood to enjoy the scene,  
and with Grace at her elbow kept remark-  
ing on the different groups. But she was  
principally attracted by a gallant in the  
dress of a forester, whose dashing air car-  
ried everything before it with the village  
girls. He and the queen of May had been  
for some time engaged in a very obvious  
flirtation, apparently much to the chagrin  
of a mere awkward yeoman who eyed the  
couple with angry glances. Maud knew  
the latter to be a man of substance and  
worth, but the forester was totally unknown  
to her, though now and then she fancied  
she had somewhere seen a face like his.—  
He appeared too as if desirous of catching  
her eye, at least so Maud thought, as she  
could not help following his fine shape with  
her eyes. Twice their glances met, and  
Maud was conscious of blushing, though  
why she should do so for a yeoman she  
could not tell.

In the course of her observations she  
noticed that there was a larger number of  
men present than was usual, and that quite  
one half of their faces were strange to her.  
She mentioned this fact to Grace.

"Indeed, I now perceive it too," said  
Grace. "It is something strange in this, and it may be  
peril. Dear Maud, had we not better re-  
turn?"

"Oh! not yet—not yet," cried the gay  
and reckless Maud. "Sure there can be  
no danger while we are backed by these  
stout men-at-arms. Wait a little while, for  
there will be fun yet from Master Green-  
jacket's flirtation with our pretty queen  
of May—I see already that her old lover  
is itching for a bout at single-stick."

"He might chance to get the worst of it,"  
said the old seneschal, who at once squired  
the ladies and commanded the men-at-arms.

"Ah! then you know this forester. He  
is a handsome fellow at any rate," said  
Maud.

"No, I do not know him," said the  
veteran. "But he looks as supple as a  
young sapling, and—my word on it!—  
could knock dull Master Hodge head over  
heels before he knew it."

"Who can he be?" said Grace. "Not  
an outlaw, I hope; for if so we had better  
return at once."

"As you say, my lady," replied the old  
man deferentially, "but, for my part, I  
don't look on these outlaws as enemies;  
they are true and good Englishmen, and  
only foes to knavish priests and hungry  
Normans. You, my lady, who come of  
Saxon blood, ought never to fear the friends  
of the people."

"Nor do I," said Maud. "We will stay."

The sport now went on with increased  
activity, and for some time Maud and Grace  
did nothing but laugh at the antics of the  
hobby-horse and the capers of the dragon.  
Suddenly, however, a cry of alarm arose,  
and instantaneously was heard the clatter  
of approaching horsemen. By the time,  
Maud could look around, a body of men-at-  
arms, not less than fifty in number, had  
galloped on the lawn, of which they took  
possession, the affrighted villagers flying in  
every direction.

The old seneschal immediately formed  
his little troop around their mistress, for he  
recognized in the leader of the intruders,  
the Lord Mountjoy, a hereditary foe of the  
baron, a neighboring noble of the worst  
character and a jealous partizan of Prince  
John. The veteran hoped to have escaped  
unobserved in the confusion, but the flutter  
of the women's garments unfortunately at-  
tracted the attention of the lawless noble.

"Ha! what have we yonder?" he ex-  
claimed. "By St. Jude, those are ladies,  
and guarded by de Spencer's men-at-arms.  
They must be the pretty doves he has  
kept cooped in his infernal strong-hold  
during his absence. The saints be praised

that such rare creatures are thrown in our  
path to-day—for, by our halidome, we  
might have wished for them long enough  
ere we could have rifled them from their  
nests. Wilfred, you ride toward the wood-  
road and cut off their retreat. We will  
keep the highway. A rare banquet we  
shall have to-night with these pretty dames  
for company."

With that he laughed a coarse laugh,  
which reached even the ears of Maud, and  
made her tremble with apprehension, for  
by this time she had detected the cognizance  
of her father's foe.

"Close up—close up," cried the old se-  
neschal, as he saw the hostile movements of  
the enemy. "We must die around our  
mistress if they attack us. But first let me  
speak them fair."

The veteran accordingly rode forward  
and attempted to parley with the enemy;  
but he was laughed to scorn when he asked  
a free passage for his noble mistress.

"Nay, nay, old fellow, not so fast," cried  
Mountjoy. "The Lady Maud hath a fine  
estate and will match well with mine own  
noble self. Fortune hath placed her in my  
hands and I shall not neglect the chance  
you may be sure."

"Then over our dead bodies only shall  
you take her," cried the seneschal, falling  
back to his men.

"Be it so," said the noble.

Meantime the villagers had totally dis-  
appeared, only a few of the men lingering be-  
hind. Among these was the forester, who,  
during the last few minutes, had been draw-  
ing nearer to Maud. He did not, however  
seem to purpose engaging in the strife, but  
sauntered carelessly along as if only desir-  
ous of getting a suitable position to observe  
the struggle. Once or twice he whistled  
in an idle way, and looked indifferently  
around. Maud, who even in her terror,  
was still pursued by his image, at first hoped  
he was coming to their aid; but in this she  
was sadly disappointed, for when he had  
approached within twenty yards, he stopped  
at the door of a cottage, where he stood  
idly leaning against a door post.

The lawless noble had now put his men  
in motion, and at this instant they came  
on at a gallop with lances levelled. The  
little band around Maud met the shock  
bravely, but several of them were unhorsed.  
The seneschal, however, still kept his saddle,  
and drawing his sword while he shout-  
ed to encourage his men, he placed him-  
self anew in front of Maud, like a faithful  
watch-dog defending his charge.

But his heroic devotion was in vain.—  
with one blow of his huge battle axe,  
Mountjoy hurled the old man to the earth,  
and continuing his rapid career, reached  
the side of the now defenceless Maud.—  
With a shriek the hapless maiden covered  
her face from his hated sight; while Grace,  
as if her feeble arms could have protected  
her cousin, threw herself between Maud  
and her assailant.

In this extremity aid came from a quarter  
whence it had ceased to be expected.—  
During the events we have described, the  
forester had gazed carelessly on the con-  
flict, occasionally, however, looking toward  
the wood; but when he saw Mountjoy bear  
down the old seneschal, he hastily stepped  
into the cottage and immediately reappeared  
with a bow and cloth yard shaft. It was  
the work of a moment to fix the latter to the  
string; and quick as thought the arrow  
sped on its mission. Right through the  
bars of Mountjoy's helmet the shaft found  
its way, penetrating the eye and thence  
entering the brain; and with a dull groan  
the rude assailant fell backward from the  
saddle and tumbled headlong to the earth.  
He had not even time to insult Maud by a  
touch.

At the same instant a cheer was heard  
from the wood, and thirty bold archers  
stepped forth, each man armed with a bow  
and having several arrows stuck in his belt.  
At their head was a tall, stalwart man,  
whose eagle's plume and silver bugle, to  
say nothing of his bearing, betrayed one  
used to command. He waved his hand  
and thirty arrows were promptly fitted to  
the string. He gave the signal, and each  
cloth yard shaft sped on its fatal errand.—  
Half of the ravishers fell to the ground,  
and the rest took to flight, though even be-  
fore that arrow hail rained on them they  
had turned their horses' heads in fear. As  
the discomfited villains galloped away, the  
bold foresters gave three hearty cheers.

And now the forester whose shaft had  
sent Mountjoy to his last account, hurried  
up to the rescued ladies, where the hero  
with the eagle plume himself appeared the

moment after. In his way he raised the  
old seneschal who had been only stunned,  
and was now coming to himself.

Maud, as well as Grace, was not without  
resolution; and instead of swooning as many  
a modern damsel would have done, col-  
lected her spirits and turned to thank her  
deliverers. The young forester had now  
removed his cap, and as she gazed on his  
features, Maud exclaimed—

"What! Harry Neville here! Or am I  
dreaming?"

"Not dreaming, lady fair," he exclaimed  
on bended knee. "It is indeed your unfor-  
tunate lover, happy for once, however, since  
he has rendered you some slight service."

"And this," she said turning to the  
captain of the foresters—"this is—"

"Robin Hood!" exclaimed that re-  
nowned champion, lifting his cap. "The  
friend of all honest nobles like the good  
Lord Spencer, and especially of beauty in  
distress."

This happy denouement was rendered even  
more felicitous by the information now im-  
parted to Maud that her faithful band had  
suffered comparatively little, though several  
were bruised and wounded, the short pe-  
riod during which the conflict lasted having  
prevented more serious hurts. The prin-  
cipal execution had been done on the ene-  
my, and by Robin Hood's archers. In a  
few minutes the villagers returned to the  
green.

But how came the lover of Maud in the  
disguise of a forester, we hear the reader  
ask. Young Neville had been a page for-  
merly in Lord Spencer's household, and  
while there had imbibed a secret affection  
for Maud. But as he was only of a simple  
knight's degree, he dared not aspire to her  
hand. Hence he had left the castle in  
despair two summers since, resolute to  
make his fortune by his sword before he  
openly solicited Maud's love. But though  
a brave and gallant knight, he had been un-  
fortunate for adhering to the cause of the  
little estate by the minions of Prince John,  
and finally forced by an unjust outlawry to  
take to the greenwood, like many another  
loyal gentleman. His old love for Maud  
led him to linger in the vicinity of her fa-  
ther's castle, and fortune had chanced to  
bring thither with him, on this occasion,  
his leader and friend, the banished Earl of  
Huntington, or as he called himself in the  
forest, Robin Hood. Most of his fellow  
archers had mingled in the sports unarmed,  
but their weapons were only a short dis-  
tance off, so that our hero, on seeing the  
intentions of the robber noble, had sent his  
companions to procure their arms and sum-  
mon their leader, who, with a small band,  
remained in the wood to guard them—Ne-  
ville reserving his own interference in the  
meantime for a critical moment, if such  
should happen before Robin Hood arrived.  
We have seen how boldly and effectually he  
interposed at the right instant.

Great was the rejoicing at Spencer Cas-  
tle, two days afterwards, when its lord ar-  
rived bringing the intelligence that King  
Richard was free and in England; but  
even more boisterous was the mirth and fes-  
tivity when, a few months later, Maud and  
Neville were united, the monarch himself  
giving away the bride.

Robin Hood was at the wedding, having  
in the meantime been restored to his earl-  
dom. Grace not long after married a knight  
in King Richards train.

**TREES.**—Young fruit trees may now be  
transplanted—the sooner the better. In  
planting out a young orchard, every care  
should be taken. The hole should be dug  
wide enough to allow the roots to be spread  
out, and much deeper than needed; the  
hole must be filled up to the proper depth  
with a mixture of equal parts of forest mould  
and the soil taken out; then put in your  
tree, have it held straight, fill up with a  
mixture of forest mould and surface soil,  
which must be trodden around the tree as  
the filling up is going on. The young tree  
being planted, a stake must be driven down  
and the tree tied to it with a whip of straw.  
Then pour water on the newly filled-in  
earth to make it settle, and fill up even  
with the surface. To maintain moisture  
in the earth, it will be well to place some  
long manure around the tree; but should  
the weather be very dry, the newly planted  
trees must be watered at least twice a week  
until they take root and begin to grow. It  
would also be well to sow a mixture of  
equal portions of lime and ashes for several  
feet around each tree. In planting out a  
young orchard, be sure to get the best  
kind of fruit, and to buy from a considen-  
tious nurseryman.



## FOREIGN NEWS.

From the London Shipping Gazette, of Mar. 30.

**THE STEAM-SHIP GREAT BRITAIN.**—The break water to the Great Britain still continues to attract attention. An eye-witness informs us that several engineers and officers of the navy visited the ship on Monday and Tuesday, some of whom, on the spot, stated their opinion, that after such a gale as that of Sunday, Monday, and Tuesday, when the wind was in the worst possible quarter, and the sea terrifically high, they fully expected to find her destroyed. The contrary, however, has been the case; and if we except a large spar which was broken in two, the whole has stood well, and the seamen assured us the break water had admirably protected the ship. Two artists were sketching the ship at high water, where she affords a striking object to those who are desirous of seeing what, in most cases, would be a dreadful case of shipwreck. The sea rolls along her deck in awful grandeur, occasionally breaking as high as her masts. The noise of the seas rebounding and meeting could be distinctly heard amid the roar of the wind and noise of the breakers on the beach. The tides, with the wind at the south, are expected to be the highest of the year, and we understand Mr. Claxton has given orders that the crew should not remain on board during the night tides of the remainder of the week, not because of any fear for their safety, but solely on account of their health and comfort. —*Dorchester Recorder.*

**LATE FROM GUATEMALA.**—The *Francisco American* has received papers from Guatemala up to the 26th of March.

They declare that the invasion of Chiapas and Soconusco by Gen. Carrera, never had any existence out of the imaginations of Mexican journalists and men in power.

The President, Carrera, has issued a decree, dated March 21, declaring Guatemala an independent republic and announcing that the Representative Chambers would soon be summoned to deliberate on the plan of a constitution which the government would present to them. This decree is preceded by a manifesto to the nation, setting forth the motives which have led to the measure.

It says that the Central-American Confederation has been dissolved eight years, and that it cannot be re-established or a new confederacy formed. This state of things has created for Guatemala an equivocal position injurious to her political and commercial relations, and has prevented the formation of a Constitution. To remedy these inconveniences this present step is taken. It is said, nevertheless, that the absolute independence of Guatemala will be no obstacle to the re-establishment of the Central-American Confederation, but that Guatemala will always be favorable to such a movement.

**NEW-ENTRANCE TO AMERICA** is in full activity in this city. The city on the side next the water has a new appearance. Masses of foreigners, especially Germans and Dutchmen, are crowded there, impatient to embark, in order to give place to other crowds equally impatient. Agreements have already been made to transport 40,000 persons, who this year will pass through Rotterdam. At Antwerp, all ships for New York have been engaged for emigrants up to the 15th of May, and the agencies there have given notice that up to that time they can send no new emigrants to New York.

**A BULL IN A CHINA SHOP.**—As a drover was driving a herd of bullocks up the City road, towards Islington, at half past eight o'clock on Friday evening, the attention of one of the animals was attracted by the red shawl of a lady a short distance in advance of it, and to which it instantly gave chase. The lady fortunately perceived her danger before it became too imminent, and fled precipitately into the shop of Mr. Berry, a glass and chinaman, at the corner of Featherstone street, through which she ran into the back parlor, and there sank down in a state of exhaustion. The door was instantly closed, but only just in time to save the lady, for the bullock was so close in pursuit of her that it was through the shop and entering the parlor when the door was shut in its face.

Mr. Berry, who happened to be behind his counter at the time, in great consternation at the inevitable destruction of his tangible wares, seized the first implement he could lay his hands on, and began to belabor his unwelcome intruder over the head and sides with great vigor, but, as this course was certain to involve an extensive damage to the crockery, which was strewn about the floor in profusion, he desisted, at the vehement entreaties of the drover, and the animal, glad to escape from such a heavy welcome, turned itself round, and apparently picking its way among the plates, pans, and dishes, walked back again into the street, without the fracture of anything. —*London Globe.*

**A GOOD RULE.**—Lord Erskine was distinguished through life for independence of principle, for his scrupulous adherence to the truth. He once explained the rules of his conduct, which ought to be engraved deeply on every heart. He said, "it was a first command and counsel of my earliest youth, always to do what my conscience told me to be a duty, and leave the consequence with God. I shall carry with me the memory, and I trust the practice, of this parental lesson to the grave. I have hitherto followed it, and have no reason to complain that my obedience to it has been a temperate sacrifice. I have found it, on the contrary, the road to prosperity and wealth, and shall point out the same path to my children for their pursuit."

Mrs. Deborah Godfrey, an English lady, who died in 1802, was the mother of thirty-four children, all of whom lived to grow up.

## ARMY &amp; NAVY NEWS.

The Washington Union of the 23d has the following important official dispatches from California.

Lieutenant Grey of the United States navy, reached this city last evening, with important despatches from Commodore Stockton to the Secretary of the Navy, extracts from which we are permitted to lay before our readers. Lieut. Grey left San Diego on the 20th of Jan. in the prize schooner Malek Adhel. At Panama he found Major Emory of the Army, bearer of despatches from the Brig. General Kearney to the Secretary of War, and Commander McKean of the sloop Dale, returning to the United States, in bad health. They crossed the isthmus, and took passage in the British steamer to the Havana, Major Emory took passage in the New Orleans packet, and may be expected daily. Lieut. Grey took passage in a vessel bound to Baltimore.

HEADQUARTERS, CIUDAD DE LOS ANGELES, January 11, 1847.

SIR:—I have the honor to inform you that it has pleased God to crown our poor efforts to put down the rebellion, and to retrieve the credit of our arms, with the most complete success. The insurgents determined with their whole force, to meet us on our march from San Diego to this place, and to decide the fate of the territory by a general battle.

Having made the best preparation I could, in the face of a boasting and vigilant enemy, we left San Diego on the 29th day of Dec., (that portion of the insurgent army who had been watching and annoying us, having left to join the main body,) with about six hundred fighting men, composed of detachments from the ships Congress, Savannah, Portsmouth, and Cyane, aided by General Kearney with a detachment of sixty men on foot from the 1st Reg't. U. S. dragoons, and by Captain Gillespie, with sixty mounted riflemen.

We marched nearly one hundred and forty miles in ten days, and found the rebels on the 8th of January in a strong position, on the high bank of the "Rio San Gabriel," with six hundred mounted men and four pieces of artillery, prepared to dispute our passage across the river.

We waded through the water, dragging our guns after us, against the galling fire of the enemy, without exchanging a shot until we reached the opposite shore; when the fight became general, and our troops having repelled a charge of the enemy, charged up the bank in a most gallant manner, and gained a complete victory over the insurgent army.

The next day, on our march across the plains of the "Mesa" to this place, the insurgents made another desperate effort to save the capital and their own necks; they were concealed with their artillery in a ravine, and when they opened a brisk fire from their pieces on our right flank, and at the same time charged both on our front and rear. We soon silenced their guns, and repelled the charge, when they fled, and permitted us the next morning to march into town without any further opposition.

I am happy to say that our loss in killed and wounded does not exceed twenty, whilst we are informed that the enemy has lost between seventy and eighty.

This dispatch must go immediately, and I will wait another opportunity to furnish you with the details of these two battles and the gallant conduct of the officers and men under my command, with their names. Faithfully, your obedient servant,

R. F. STOCKTON, Commodore, &c.  
To the Hon. George Bancroft, Secretary of the Navy, Washington, D. C.

HEADQUARTERS CIUDAD DE LOS ANGELES, January 15th, 1847.

SIR:—Referring to my letter of the 11th, I have the honor to inform you of the arrival of Lieutenant Colonel Fremont at this place, with four hundred men—that some of the insurgents have made their escape to Sonora, and that the rest have surrendered to our arms.

Immediately after the battles of the 8th and 9th, they began to disperse; and I am sorry to say that their leader Jose Ma. Flores made his escape, and that the others have been pardoned by a capitulation agreed upon by Lieut. Colonel Fremont.

Jose Ma. Flores, the commander of the insurgent forces, two or three days previous to the 8th, sent two commissioners, with a flag of truce to my camp, to make "a treaty of peace." I informed the commissioners that I could not recognize Jose Ma. Flores, who had broken his parole, as an honorable man, or as one having any rightful authority, or worthy to be treated with—that he was a rebel in arms, and if I caught him I would have him shot. It seems that not being able to negotiate with me, and having lost the battles of the 8th and 9th, they met Col. Fremont on the 12th inst., on his way here, who, not knowing what had occurred, he entered into the capitulation with them, which I now send to you; and, although I refused to do it myself, still I have thought it best to approve it.

The territory of California is again tranquil, and the civil government formed by me again in operation in the places where it was interrupted by the insurgents.

Colonel Fremont has five hundred men in his battalion, which will be quite sufficient to preserve the peace of the territory; and I will immediately withdraw my sailors and marines, and sail as soon as possible for the coast of Mexico, where I hope they will give a good account of themselves.

Faithfully, your obedient servant,

R. F. STOCKTON, Commodore, &c.  
To the Hon. George Bancroft, Secretary of the Navy, Washington, D. C.

**WAR WAGGONS.**—A large number of war wagons were shipped from New York, last week, for Mexico.

From the N. O. Picayune, 28th.

**FROM VERA CRUZ.**—Our advices by the *Iona* are up to the 8th inst. Gen. Twiggs, with a division of the army, left Vera Cruz on the morning of that day for Jalapa. There was the same doubt in the army as to whether there would be any more fighting, as has always prevailed among our troops after a battle with the enemy.

The remaining divisions were to proceed rapidly in the direction of the city of Mexico. Although the opinion was quite current at Vera Cruz that the Mexicans would not make a stand between that city and the capital, yet there was some who regarded future collisions certain. Amongst those was Col. Kinney, who had recently been so far into the interior as Mango de Clava, Santa Anna's hacienda.

It was distinctly understood at Vera Cruz that the *Puente Nacional* has been abandoned. This was the point at which the first resistance to the march of the American forces upon the city of Mexico would be made; but though the defence of this point was given up, it was by no means certain that the progress of our army into the interior would not be disputed at others.

Indeed, it was asserted that the forces destined to defend the National Bridge (*Puente Nacional*) had fallen back a few leagues in the direction of Jalapa, to a stronger position, where preparations were being made for a stout defence. An intelligent officer just from Vera Cruz, thinks it quite probable that a battle may have occurred about the 14th inst.

Rumors from the city of Mexico represented Santa Anna as more intently bent on war than ever. The reports are not the best authority, in so far as the wishes of Santa Anna are concerned; but they indicate the temper of the public mind, which is as good an index of his purposes as any other.

From the N. O. Mercury, 28th.

We learn from the American Eagle that Gen. Quitman's command, consisting of the first division of the army, and comprising the South Carolina, Alabama and Georgia regiments, returned to their camp near Vera Cruz, on the 16th, after an absence of six days, during which time they were encamped at San Antonio de Lizardo and Alvarado. All was quiet at both places, and the inhabitants seemed friendly. No troops were left at either place, but a U. S. steamer and two schooners remained at Alvarado, where between twenty and thirty cannon had been taken possession of.

It was understood that this division of the forces would proceed in a few days to Jalapa, en route for the city of Mexico.

The U. S. bomb-vessel *Etna*, arrived at Anton Lizardo on the 3d inst. The bomb ketch *Hecla* arrived at Sacrificios on the 28th of March, 18 days from New York. She carries one gun of 15,000 weight.

All the bomb vessels are lying in the river at Alvarado. Capt. Isaac Mayo, being in command of *Hecla*.

The following are some of the orders issued by Gen. Scott, on the 1st of April for the move towards the Capital:

Limited means of transportation being in readiness, portions of the army will march as follows:

The second Division of regulars on the 8th inst.

The Division of volunteers (two brigades only) twenty four hours later.

Major Gen. Patterson will leave one of his three brigades in this immediate vicinity for further means of transportation, and also the Tennessee dismounted cavalry until the arrival of their horses.

Taylor's and Talcott's field batteries will march with the second Division, and Steptoe's with the Division of volunteers.

Col. Harney will detach a squadron of the 2d Dragoons with each of those Divisions.

**THE ARMY.**—It is supposed that both Gen. Scott and Gen. Taylor will be somewhat embarrassed by the expiration of the term for which some of the volunteer regiments have enlisted. Notwithstanding the recent glories of Buena Vista and Vera Cruz, the volunteers are not generally disposed to re-enlist, and the greater portion of them, it is supposed, will demand their discharge. The invading armies will, therefore, be compelled to await reinforcements before they can safely advance to the capital.

**A PATRIOTIC FATHER AND SON.**—A day or two since, a gentleman from Wayne county called on Capt. Wilder, at his rendezvous, for the purpose of enlisting his son in the company of volunteers now forming. It seems that the young man was not his own master, being little less than 20 years of age, but he was nevertheless determined to go to the war, in spite of all persuasion and commands of parents. Fearing, therefore, that he might run away and enlist the father brought him in and attended to it himself. After the papers had been signed and the oath administered, and the young man dressed in his "blues," the father turned to him and exclaimed, "If you ever disgrace your name in battle I hope some of the company will have the kindness to shoot you," and with this parental wish, the father turned upon his heel and left the young volunteer with his comrades. The parent is worth perhaps \$20,000. —*Rockester Ad.*

The bark *Smyrna*, with Major Abbott, and companies I and K of Massachusetts regiment of volunteers arrived at Brazos on the 7th inst., 23 days passage from Boston.

A brutal affray occurred in Albany on Monday evening, near the corner of Liberty and Hamilton streets, between a detachment of the U. S. Dragoons, recently recruited into the service in Albany, and a party of the rowdies who infest certain portions of that city. The affray was terminated by the interference of the night police, but not before four of the dragoons were very badly beaten. No arrests were made.

**OUR FORCES IN THE FIELD.**—The Adjutant General has made an exhibit of the force now in the field, to the editors of the Washington Union, and has shown how many twelve-month's men there are in the service, and when their times expire—the number of the old regular army who are in the field, and the number of volunteers who may be expected to be raised under the November call of near ten regiments—the number which have been recruited, and may be expected in a given time, under the law of February for raising ten regiments—and the volunteers who will be raised under the April call for about six thousand troops. There cannot be a doubt that, when the time of the twelve-month's volunteers runs out in June or July, Gen. Scott will have in camp as many troops, and as efficient ones, as will replace these—or more troops, indeed. He will have reinforcements more than sufficient to replace the twelve-month's men, before their times expire, even if none of them consent to re-enlist. The twelve-month's men do not, at this time exceed three thousand five hundred. If we estimate the old army, and the recruits which are joining him with unusual rapidity, and the volunteers during the war, who are sent to reinforce them, Gen. Scott may probably have near 20,000 troops under him. Under this view of the case, it is obvious that he is under no necessity of lingering on his march at Jalapa, but he may proceed if he sees fit, to the capital.

Gen. Taylor's army embraces, of course more volunteers than General Scott's corps, and the number of twelve-month's men in service is greater; but the reinforcements which will be sent to him will take their places in time, and his corps will scarcely fall short of 10,000 troops.

**BRITISH DESERTERS.**—The Canada papers are loud in their complaint of great numbers of British troops deserting their flag and fleeing to the United States, to enlist in our army. It is estimated that not far from four hundred have taken "French leave" of their posts. The regiment located at London, in the Upper Province, came from Ireland last summer, and were sent to the interior for safety. It appears many of them are missing, and an officer who recently visited Buffalo, found that most of them have enlisted for the Mexican war. At Toronto, double vigilance is required of the orderly to keep a watch on the subalterns, as many have found their way to the States. At Kingston, the regiment quartered there last season removed in the fall, lost eighty of their number, who contrived to cross the lake, and were enlisted at Oswego. The regiment was taken to Laprarie, where it seems by a late Montreal paper, that the Mexican war was not so far off, as some thirty more have followed their brethren in arms across the line, and enlisted into our army at Burlington, Vt. In the meantime, the new regiment at Kingston has met with much loss, by desertion. Five were enlisted in this city last week. Desertions are frequent at Montreal, and the citadel at Quebec has experienced flights to the Yankee land.

Rochester Advertiser.

**MAJOR W. W. BLISS**, says the Louisville Journal, whose name is so favorably known over the Union, is a native of New Hampshire, and, graduated at West Point, in July, 1833, with considerable distinction. In 1834, during the Indian troubles, he was ordered to Fort Mitchell, Ala., but shortly afterwards he returned to West Point, where he remained until 1840, discharging the duties of assistant professor of mathematics, for which he was eminently qualified. Having been appointed, in 1839, assistant adjutant general, he was attached to the staff of Gen. Taylor, then stationed upon the Arkansas frontier. In that capacity, he has since acted, rendering the most laborious and important services, and enjoying the unreserved confidence of the General. His gallantry in all the late battles in Mexico has especially signalized his name, and entitled him to the gratitude of his country. But although he has been thus highly distinguished in action, Major Bliss is chiefly regarded in the army on account of his literary attainments, being one of the best writers of the day, and a finished German, French, and Spanish scholar. Thus gifted, and in the prime of life, he is in all probability destined for yet higher honors. He who was but a poor orphan boy when he entered the military academy, and who is now if we mistake not without a single relative in the world, may become one of the most honored of our countrymen.

It is stated that an American, who was well known in Santa Fe, fought hard against the Americans, and with his very good rifle, killed most of those who fell dead. When the fortress was taken he endeavored to make his escape, but the traitor fell, with thirty odd balls through him. One hundred must have been fired upon him simultaneously, so great was their indignation against him. The writer says he has forgotten the name of this miscreant. —*St. Louis Republican.*

The bearer of an express to Santa Fe, with the account of the engagement between Doniphan's company and the Mexicans, stated that nearly three wagon loads of the enemy's grenadier caps, or shakos, were picked up on the field, the front plate of every one of which had been bored by a rifle ball.

Some of the papers have published a frightful caricature of humanity, purporting to be a likeness of Gen. Taylor. We believe this cut was originally exhibited as a representation of some criminal celebrity of New York, and afterwards did duty as Potter, who committed a murder in New Haven. The reproduction of such a hideous picture, as the likeness of Gen. Taylor, is an insult for which even the glory of Buena Vista is hardly a recompense. —*Pross Journal.*

**MORE TROOPS.**—The State of the Jersey Blues has been called upon by the War Department to raise at once five companies of infantry to serve during the war. The companies are each to consist of 80 rank and file, and will together constitute a battalion, under the command of a Major or Lieut. Col., to be appointed by the Governor. Trenton is to be the place of general rendezvous. As soon as a sufficient number of men volunteer, to form a company, they will be mustered into the service by the U. S. officer and sent to Mexico.

A Bomb Shell, weighing 186 pounds, which was fired from the Castle of San Juan de Ulloa during the bombardment, has been placed in the rotunda of the Philadelphia Exchange, and attracts considerable curiosity. It was brought home by Capt. Engle, in the United States steamship Princeton. The iron of which it is composed is about two inches thick. It was found near Gen. Worth's tent, a distance of two miles and a half from the Castle.

## BY THE MAILS.

**RACING IN NEW ORLEANS ON SUNDAY.**—The races on Sunday last, on the Binghamman Course, were attended by the biggest and most fashionable concourse that we have before seen on track. The weather was delightful, and the persons present, among whom were many ladies, seemed to enjoy the scene amazingly. The track was in such excellent condition, the horses that were to run were so celebrated, the air was so pure and balmy, and the spirits of the multitude seemed to be so elevated, that had it not been for the unfortunate accident that occurred at the commencement of the fifth heat, the race would have gone off with as much eclat as any that was ever run in Louisiana. The accident was the following:—When about one hundred and fifty yards from the stand during the fifth heat of the second race, the chestnut filly *Sally Riddlesworth*, stumbled and rolled over her rider, injuring him so severely that he died in about five hours afterwards.

N. O. Delta, 20th.

**THE PONS.**—This well known and ill-fated vessel recently arrived in New York from one of the British ports, with a very full load of passengers. After discharging her passengers in New York, she came coastwise to Philadelphia, and was seized by our Custom House officers, under the advice of the Collector of New York, for a violation of the existing laws in regard to conveying passengers—the excess being very great. The Pons, it will be recollected, is the same vessel forfeited and sold some months ago, for being concerned, under such horrible circumstances, in the slave trade. Her present offence is also punishable by forfeiture of the vessel. The case has been placed in the hands of the District Attorney. —*Pennsylvanian.*

**DEATH OF EDWARD D. WHITE.**—The death of this distinguished Louisianaian was cause sincere regret among men of all parties, for he was beloved by all for his many qualities and steady uprightness of character, and respected for his strong common sense, consistency and frankness. The deceased had been Governor of the State, and was twice elected to Congress by very large majorities. His popularity was immense, and what was rarer, it was well deserved. Governor White died after a lingering illness, proceeding from an affection of the lungs. —*N. O. Bee, 20th inst.*

**EFFECT OF THE ABSENCE OF SUN AND AIR.**—Dr. Moore, the eloquent and amiable author of "The use of the Body in relation to the Mind," says—"A tadpole confined in darkness would never become a frog, and an infant deprived of Heaven's free light, will only grow into a shapeless idiot, instead of a beauteous and reasonable being. Hence, in the deep dark gorges and ravines of the Swiss Valais, where the direct sunshine never reaches, the hideous prevalence of idleness startles the traveler. It is a strange, melancholy idiosyncrasy. Many citizens are incapable of any articulate speech; some are deaf, some are blind, some labor under all privations, and all are misshapen in almost every part of the body. I believe there is, in all places, a marked difference in the healthiness of houses, according to their aspect with regard to the sun, and that those are decidedly the healthiest *ceteris paribus*, in which all the rooms are, during some part of the day, fully exposed to direct light. It is a well known fact that epidemics attack the inhabitants on the shady side of a street, and totally except those of the other side; and even in epidemics, such as ague, the morbid influence is often thus partial in its action. —*Mechanics Journal.*

**A RICH SCENE.**—This morning about 8 o'clock, as one of the South ferry boats was entering the dock, and had arrived within a few feet of the bridge, a young man undertook to jump from the boat to the bridge, at the same moment that another young man on the bridge undertook to jump from the bridge to the boat. They came in collision and both fell into the water much to the amusement of a number of persons.

One person seemed to enjoy the scene very heartily, judging from his laughter, to the no small chagrin of the bathers. The boat backed, and the laughing person bent forward over the edge of the bridge to enjoy the predicament of those in the water, when all of a sudden his foot slipped into the river and over head and ears he went, and the laughter and laughing at were struggling in the water all in a heap. It is unnecessary to say that the plunge caused the man to laugh on the other side of his mouth, as it did not those who witnessed it. The first two in the water were taken out uninjured—the third was slightly bruised.—This should teach men not to "run after the boat," and also "not to leave the boat till made fast to the bridge." —*N. Y. Com. Ad.*

**ELDER ADAMS**, of the Mormon 'church,' now at Boston, saluted a man in the streets, there, on Friday afternoon, asking him if his name was Eastabrook. Being answered in the affirmative—the Elder seized him firmly by the shoulders, and demanded if he (the Elder) had in any way injured him (Mr. E.) to which the latter tremblingly answered no, at the same time trying to shake off the elder, but without effect; whereupon the Elder uncoiled from under his coat a tall "grim-visaged" cow-skin, and applied it vigorously to the person of Mr. E., whom he held with one hand and dusted his clothes with the other. In the mean time a crowd of more than a hundred people assembled, who courteously formed a ring around the actors, without attempting to interrupt them. The elder was too powerful for his opponent, and therefore thrashed him until he was satisfied with his vengeance. At the close of the cow-hiding, the Elder addressed the crowd nearly as follows: "Gentlemen, I am G. J. Adams. This person, without the slightest provocation on my part, has wantonly assailed my character in a paper in which he is the editor, and for this I have punished him. I am going to play an engagement at the Providence Theatre, this evening, and, please God, will return here on Sunday, in season to preach the gospel." Nature, as truly says the bard who says every thing best,—"Nature hath made strange fellows in her time!"

**NEWSBOY WIT.**—A gentleman crossing one of our city ferries, the other day, was accosted by one of those peripatetic vendors of cheap literature and weekly newspapers, who are to be found in shoals, about all our public places,—with "buy Bulwer's last work, sir? Only two shillins!" The gentleman, willing to have a laugh with the urchin, said, "Why, I am Bulwer myself!" Off went the lad, and whispering to another, at a little distance, excited his wonderment at the information he had to impart. Eying the pretended author of "Pelham," with a kind of awe, he approached him timidly, and holding out a pamphlet, said modestly—"buy the 'woman of England' sir! You're not Mrs. Ellis!" Of course the proposed sale was effected. —*N. Y. Ex.*

**A SAILOR'S WIFE.**—It is the custom of affectionate seamen, when they go on long voyages in government ships, to leave a portion of their wages to be drawn by their wives. The paymaster here thought a while ago that a certain woman came often for the domestic share of her husband's wages, and on an examination of the matter, he found that she was the wife of no less than five different seamen. Whose wife will she be when the ladies' hospital is established? for she had as many husbands as the woman of Sycar. —*Jour of Com.*

**STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH THE WEST INDIES.**—We understand that a company has recently been formed in our city, with a capital of some \$60,000, the whole of which has been taken, for the purpose of establishing a communication with Havana. It is in contemplation to build a suitable boat for this purpose, which will also touch at Key West. She is to be placed under the command of Captain Barkman, who has been long known as the commander of the ship *Anson*, belonging to one of the New York packet lines. —*Charleston Cour.*

**A BIT OF ROMANCE.**—The McConnellsville, (O.) Herald of the 14th inst. chronicles the marriage of two brothers to two sisters, all lately from Ritchie county, Va. The ceremony was performed in the woods about half a mile east of the town. The brothers, it appears, left their native hills to try their fortunes in Ohio. Their sweethearts, unwilling to remain behind, determined, come veal or wo, to follow them and share their fortunes. On their journey, they had reached the point above mentioned and encamped for the night, when their mother, who had accompanied them, forbade any further progress until the nuptial knot was tied. A messenger was accordingly despatched to town "for a license and a squire;" and, in due time, the twin were doubly made one flesh, in the forest, before their camp fire, the stars for sentinels and the trees for witnesses.

**PLANETS.**—The little planet Vesta, the only one of the asteroids or minor planets that is ever visible to the naked eye, may now be seen with comparative ease, in consequence of her proximity to the Earth, and her position among the stars.

By looking South-East to South, into the constellation of Virgo, after the Moon has set, Vesta will be found half way between the two stars, delta and epsilon Virginis—at present she is a mere trifle east of a straight line between them, but on the 23d or 24th will be exactly on that line. Venus and Jupiter now adorn the western sky after sunset; Venus being the nearest to the horizon. These brilliant planets are drawing closer to each other, and on the 5th of May will be at their closest—less than two degrees apart. Her superior brilliancy makes Venus appear the largest to the naked eye, but to the telescope Jupiter appears as large as an orange, and Venus no bigger than a plum. —*N. Y. Gazette.*

**WORK FOR CARPENTERS.**—The Burlington (N. J.) Gazette says that journeyman carpenters are very much wanted in that place. The quantity of building now doing and to be done there, is so large, that master carpenters are much straitened for help.—Philadelphia prices are paid to journeymen.

**FIRE BY LIGHTNING.**—The barn of Jeremy Rockwell in Hadley, Saratoga county, N. Y. was struck by lightning on Wednesday last and destroyed. The Saratoga Republican says the barn seems to have been a doomed building, having been struck twice before. Two valuable horses were killed; and two wagons, two or three cutters, and, about 300 bushels of grain were destroyed. Total loss \$800.



NEWPORT MERCURY,  
NEWPORT.

SATURDAY MORNING, MAY 1, 1847.

**ELECTION.**—The General Assembly of the State will meet in this town, on Tuesday next, for the purpose of organizing the government for the year ensuing.

**CITY CHARTER.**—A meeting of citizens was held at a City form of Government was presented to the Town Hall on Thursday evening last. The meeting was addressed by a number of gentlemen in favor of the proposed measure; a resolution was adopted requesting the members of the General Assembly from this town, to have the 14th section of the proposed City Charter stricken out, and an early day fixed upon for submitting the question to the freemen for their adoption or rejection.

**THE MEETING THEN ADJOURNED.**

**NEWPORT ARTILLERY.**—At the annual meeting of this company on Tuesday evening last, the following officers were chosen:—

CHRISTOPHER G. PERRY, Colonel; CHARLES D. WARDEN, Lieut. Colonel; GEORGE BURROUGHS, Major; BENJAMIN A. MARSH, Captain; JAMES H. DENNETT, Quarter Master; THOMAS B. CARR, 1st Sergeant; JAMES BARTON, 2d Sergeant; ROBERT P. CLARKE, 3d Sergeant; CHARLES C. CLARKE, 4th Sergeant; JOSEPH E. CRANSTON, 5th Sergeant; NATHAN M. CHAFFIN, Armorer.

The subscribers to Mr. Gyles's Lectures, and his many friends and admirers, will be glad to learn that he is to be in town toward the close of next week, and commence his course the week after—Place, time and other particulars will be stated in the papers of next week.

**VIRGINIA ELECTION.**—The election for members of Congress stands at present as follows:—indicating the election of 10 Democrats, 3 Whigs and two Districts still in doubt.

**Dist. No. 1.**—Archibald Atkinson, Dem., re-elected.  
2—Geo. C. Dromgole, " "  
3—Returns incomplete, " "  
4—Thos. S. Boocock, " "  
5—William M. Goggins, Whig, " "  
6—John M. Botts, " "  
7—Thomas H. Bayley, Dem., re-elected.  
8—R. T. L. Beale, " elected.  
9—John S. Pendleton, Whig, re-elected.  
10—Henry Bedinger, Dem. " "  
11—James McDowell, " "  
12—Returns incomplete " "  
13—F. McMullen, " elected.  
14—R. A. Thompson, " "  
15—Wm. G. Brown, " re-elected.

In the State Legislature, the Whigs have gained 10 members of the lower House, and the Democrats 4. This will make a tie between the parties if there is no further change in the counties to be heard from.

The Senate will have a Democratic majority of 10.

Alonzo W. Fugate has been tried and convicted at Nashville, for counterfeiting, and sentenced to nine years' confinement in the penitentiary.

**LEAD.**—There are now on hand and ready to ship as soon as the navigation opens at the head of the Mississippi, 173,500 pigs of lead.

**DOGS.**—Some mischievous fellows have been making sad havoc among the dogs in Fall River. Forty or fifty of the canine race have been poisoned to death.

**FATHER MATTHEW** is coming to this country, during the summer. He expresses himself, in letters received, full of admiration of the recent efforts of our countrymen and countrywomen for the relief of Ireland.

**Gen. Taylor's Life, Battles & Despatches.**—This is the title of a valuable work just published and containing a large amount of information, concerning the war. The author is a man of accuracy and ability, and is widely known as the former Editor of the Saturday Courier. The work contains a number of maps and well executed engravings, which add essentially to its value. See advertisement.

**WIND SHIP.**—The Independence (Mo.)

Expositor says:—Mr. Thomas, the gentleman who has been engaged for some time past in building a wagon to go by wind and sail, as a ship, has, we understand, nearly completed his undertaking, and will make a trip some hundred or two miles out, in a short time. He has engaged the services of a regular sea captain, we are informed, who is a gentleman of much talent. He has dubbed it the "Wind Ship"—it carries one hundred square yards of sail.

**A LIBERAL CONTRIBUTION.**—The people of Knoxville, Knox County, Illinois, have contributed the sum of \$226 50 cents to the relief of the sufferers by famine in Ireland. Knoxville is a town which does not contain more than six hundred inhabitants, and of that number but few are foreigners by birth. Such instances of liberality are worthy of all praise.

A wealthy planter in Lowndes county, Ala., Mr. Morgan Smith, called his negroes together, about one hundred in number, a short time since, and told them of the distressed condition of the Irish poor, when the slaves immediately raised a subscription among themselves, amounting to \$50, which was duly applied.

Tom Thumb has cleared \$2000 in Washington by exhibiting himself.

The following which we cut from the Scientific American, may not be uninteresting to some of our readers:

**"PAINTING IN IMITATION OF ROSE-WOOD."**—In this art the process is various according to the circumstances, and the ground on subjects to which it is applied. In painting common chairs, the ground is prepared by a coat of paint composed of ivory black and rose-pink, equal quantities ground in a mixture of equal parts of linseed oil, drying japan and spirits of turpentine. When this is dry, the graining color, consisting of three parts of rose-pink with one of vermilion, ground in a mixture of oil, japan and spirits of turpentine, is applied with a common flat graining brush. Fancy boxes and cabinet furniture are painted by a different process, by which a better imitation is produced. The ground is prepared by one or more coats of white lead changed two or three shades with yellow ochre. When dry, a thin staining of burnt terradesienna ground in water, containing a very little sugar gum arabic, is laid on the work, and while this continues moist and flowing, the graining is applied. The graining should consist of a mixture of black and rose-pink, ground in the staining compound. This must be varnished when dry with copal varnish. Some prefer, however, to grind the staining and graining in oil, diluted with spirits of turpentine. The learner must have some simple pieces of varnished rose-wood before him when graining.

Terra-desienna, when selected for graining purposes, should be in lumps—not fine or ground. The process of grinding or triturating is too often adopted to conceal impurities which render the substance unfit for artistic purposes, especially the imitation.

**MARBLEHEAD FISHING BUSINESS.**—This business which has for several years been the chief pursuit of the citizens of that town, is now nearly abandoned, they having determined to fit out but 15 vessels which belonged to Marblehead, and were engaged in the Cod Fishery on the Banks. They have been compelled thus to limit their interest in this business, principally by the long train of unfortunate and disastrous circumstances which has for the last few years accompanied their enterprise.

Danvers Courier.

**ANOTHER DISTRESSING ACCIDENT AT CAPE COD.**—The Yarmouth Register states that the new schooner James Henry, Capt. Elisha Howland, arrived at Brewster from Scituate, just before the squall and change of wind on Tuesday evening last, and anchored a short distance from the shore. About 11 o'clock the captain, mate, two men and a boy left the vessel in a boat, and it is supposed were swamped in the heavy sea running on the bar. Two men remained on board during the night, and at sunrise the next morning, it being low water, walked ashore on the flats, and were the first to discover the lifeless bodies of the men. The captain had his son, a lad about seven years of age, clasped in his arms. No intelligence of the disaster was received by the friends of the deceased, until their corpses were carried to their homes.

**IMPROVEMENT TO THE MAGNETIC TELEGRAPH.**—Col. H. W. Cleveland, who has been connected with the line of Magnetic Telegraphs since their first establishment as an assistant, has, we learn, by a recent discovery, overcome the difficulty heretofore labored under of crossing water-courses, by a peculiarly insulated wire, which is passed in a leaden pipe under water. One of these wires or improvements, has recently been placed under the draw bridge at Gunpowder river, and has been in successful operation for several days. It is, we believe, the intention of the Company to adopt this mode of connection at the several draws and streams along the line, which will obviate much of the vexatious interruptions heretofore experienced. If the North river and other rivers can be crossed with this improvement, it will be one of great advantage.—Balt. Patriot.

**PROVIDENTIAL ESCAPE.**—On Monday afternoon a young lad named Jerry Hanniford, about 12 years old, employed in Messrs. S. N. Dickinson & Co's. Type Foundry, Boston, fell through the scuttle in the third story to the ground floor, a distance of nearly 30 feet. Upon examination by Dr. Hayward, Jr. no bones were found broken, although the lad was severely bruised.

**EXPENSIVE ROADS.**—The verdict rendered in the Supreme Court in this town, last week, by which Mr. William White recovers \$1000 from the town of Phillips, for injuries received by the upsetting of his sleigh in consequence of the bad state of the roads in the winter of 1843-4, will fall somewhat heavily on that town, which, as was stated to the jury, contains but nine hundred inhabitants, all told. Add the \$1000 and other expenses to the \$550 which the town expended only for the purpose of keeping the roads open during the same winter, and it makes rather a costly job for one three months.

Worcester Transcript.

**EXPENSES OF LIVING IN SANTA FE.**—Prices are as high as \$10 for 140 lbs. of "crushed wheat" \$1.50 to \$2 for sheep weighing from 20 to 30 lbs.; \$60 each for mules, worth in the States about \$35; for corn \$3.50 per bushel, and other things at the same ratio.

**MRS. MAFFIT.**—The Galveston News announces the death of Mrs. Ann C. Maffit, on the 1st inst. She was the first wife of the Rev. J. N. Maffit, from whom she was divorced.

Ambrose Jackson and Wm. Entwistle, are to run a race of two miles, for \$200 a side, on the 17th of May, on the Centre-ville or Union Course, L. I.

**RUM EVER BUSY.**—Thomas Cooper, residing one half mile east of Gallupsville, in the town of Wright, in this county, on Friday last, as he was wont to do, got most beastly fuddled. After carousing about till after midnight he proceeded home and entered the room where his wife and children, several in number were in bed. There were two loaded guns in the house, one of which he took down, and cocking it, advanced toward the bed where his wife was lying. Mrs. Cooper being awake, and observing her husband's movement, asked him what he was going to do; when he replied with an oath, that he was "going to blow her brains out," at the same time snapping the gun at her breast. The charge did not explode, however, and while the frenzied husband was in the act of again cocking the gun, his wife sprang, caught the muzzle, and pushing it aside, it was discharged without injuring her, the shot entering the chamber-floor, and the wadding falling upon the bed where the children were asleep setting it on fire. He then undertook to get down the other gun, which his wife perceiving, she blew out the light, making the room so dark that he was unable to find it. Mrs. Cooper afterward managed to get the loaded gun, and throw it out of the window, and while her husband was searching for his razor which she had also secured and secreted in the bed, she partly dressed one of her little boys, whom the father had ordered to go to the wood-pile and bring him the axe and putting him out of the window, directed him to go and call Mr. Christian Hiltz, their nearest neighbor. While the boy was gone, Cooper had caught his wife, who was endeavoring to protect the children from his rashness, and backing her up against the wall, took out his jack-knife, which he opened, undoubtedly with the intention of cutting her throat. Just then Hiltz arrived, and hearing without the poor woman imploring for mercy, he entered the house and ordered Cooper to desist. Cooper released his wife and turned the knife in hand, upon Mr. Hiltz, who unceremoniously knocked him down with a stick which he had brought with him. Assistance was then procured and Cooper, after being bound, was conducted to Gallupsville, where he was secured until morning, when, after undergoing an examination before Justice Morgan, he was fully committed to the jail in this village to answer at the next Oyer and Terminer.

Schoharie Patriot.

The Lowell Courier states that the Manufacturing companies of that city have resolved to allow the operatives after the first of May three quarters of an hour for breakfast, and the same for dinner. Heretofore they have had three quarters of an hour for dinner during the months of May, June, July, and August, and only half an hour during the other eight months of the year; and half an hour for breakfast the year round.

**A REMARKABLE BOOK.**—The Hon. Thomas Greville, lately deceased in London was the possessor of a large and unique collection of books, the most curious and valuable of which he bequeathed to the British Museum. The value of those thus bestowed is computed at the large sum of £100,000, and the whole number of volumes exceeded 20,000. A very remarkable book indeed in this rare bequest was the *Biblia Sacra Latina* upon vellum, the first edition of the Holy Scriptures, and the first book printed with moveable metal types by the inventors of printing. It was printed at Mentz by Gutenberg and Faust, between the years 1450-5, and is executed in double columns, in imitation of the choir books of the period. The cost of getting up this work was so great that Schoeffer, the son-in-law of Faust, states in "Trithemius's Chronicle" that 4000 florins were expended before twelve sheets were finished. The Bible is known as the Mazarine Bible, on account of a copy having been discovered in the library of Cardinal Mazarin. It is said that but four copies upon vellum and fourteen upon paper exist, nearly all of which are in public libraries.

Boston Transcript.

**POWDER MILL EXPLOSION.**—MAN KILLED.—The cylinder mill at Hobbs's Powder Works, in this town, was blown up about four o'clock on Thursday afternoon. About 1200 pounds of powder exploded. One of the workmen, George W. Nurse, was at work in the mill and was killed. He went in but a few minutes before, to tighten the hoops of the cylinder, as it leaked; his body was blown into fragments; the chest and part of the arms were found about sixteen rods distant. He was a native of Clarendon, Vt., was 26 years of age, and had no family. The loss of the mill and machinery is about \$700.—Barre Gazette.

**PEACH CROP.**—The peach-growers in the vicinity of Washington, D. C., declare that they have not been able to discover, out of many hundreds, a single tree which has survived the "killing frost" of the night of the 25th inst. A gentleman made a careful examination on Thursday, says the Intelligencer, in one of the hardest and most sure-bearing orchards near that city, and every blossom had "the dark spot" of frost in the heart of the bud.

**THE WEATHER.**—The weather is uncommonly mutable this spring, and sets at defiance all calculation. The thermometer this morning indicated thirty degrees, ice was a quarter of an inch thick, and we are told by a friend who resides in the vicinity, that it was difficult, as well as uncomfortable work to dig in his garden, especially without mittens. The peas which he planted three weeks ago, and which were struggling to raise their heads above the surface of the soil, seemed to have repented of their efforts, and inclined to grow the other way.—Bost. Journal of 28th.

The new city government of New Bedford, was organized on Thursday last.

BRIGHTON MARKET, MONDAY, April 16, 1847.

(Reported for the Boston Daily Advertiser.)

At market 390 Beef Cattle, 20 pairs of Working Oxen, 20 Cows and Calves, 325 Sheep and 1900 Swine.

**PRICES.**

Beef Cattle.—Sale \$7 50; first quality 7 a 7 25; second 6 50 a 6 75; third 6 25 a 6 50.

Working Oxen.—Sales at \$70, \$78, \$90, \$110, and \$135.

Cows and Calves.—Sales at \$23, \$27, \$30, and \$35.

Sheep.—Dull; Sales at \$3, 3 25, 3 75 and \$4.

Swine.—Lots to peddle 5, 5 1/2, and 5 3/4 for Sows, and 6, 6 1/2 and 6 3/4 for Barrows; old hogs 4 1/2 and 5, according to quality. At retail from 5 1/2 to 7 1/2.

**CONSUMPTION.**

Cough, Spitting Blood, &c.—To Consumptives: Four-fifths of you are really suffering from neglected colds, or an obstruction and consequent inflammation of the delicate lining of those tubes, thro' which the air we breathe is distributed to every part of the lungs. This obstruction produces pain and soreness, hoarseness, cough, difficulty of breathing, hectic fever, and a spitting of blood, matter or phlegm, which finally exhausts the strength of the patient, and death ensues. Jayne's Expectorant never fails to remove this obstruction, and produces the most pleasing and happy result. It is certain in its effects and cannot fail to relieve.

For sale in Newport, by Dr. R. R. HAZARD.

**MARRIAGES.**

In this town, on Thursday evening last, by the Rev. Mr. Smith, Mr. JAMES G. TOPHAM to Miss CAROLINE, second daughter of Mr. James M. Tull, all of this place.

In Plainfield, Conn. April 19th, by the Rev. J. Mather, Mr. ISRAEL WILSON, to Miss ABIGAIL B. WILSON, both of Coventry R. I.

In New York, on Thursday 22d inst, at All Saints Church, by the Rev. Henry M. Davis, Mr. WILLIAM A. PARKER, to Miss LAURA LOUISA, daughter of Mr. William O. Mumford.

**DEATHS.**

In this town, on Sunday last, Mrs. JOANNA, wife of Mr. Thomas King, and youngest daughter of Mr. Wilson Greenman, in the 20th year of her age.

At Middletown, on Monday last, GEORGE B., only son of the late James Chase, Jr., aged 9 years.

In Portsmouth, on the 14th inst, REBECCA COGGESHALL, aged 3 years and 3 months, and on the 18th inst, HANNAH AWELE, aged 1 year and 8 months, children of Mr. John Chase.

In Little Compton, 4th inst, Mrs. DEBORAH, wife of Mr. Thomas Palmer, aged 32 years and 8 months.

In Swansey, on Friday, 23d inst, Mrs. ALMIRA B., wife of Mr. Giles Peckham, and daughter of Mr. Nathaniel M. Allen, formerly of this town, in the 29th year of her age.

At Providence, on Thursday last, Mrs. MARIA A. JACOBS, widow of the late Henry Jacobs, and daughter of the late Samuel Aborn, in the 59th year of her age.

At Fairhaven on the 27th, ELIZABETH DAVIS, wife of William Davis; a worthy member of the Society of Friends, aged 67 years.

In Essex, 14th inst, Mr. BENJAMIN BURNHAM, aged 92, a soldier of the revolution. He left three children, thirty-two grand children, fifty-seven great-grandchildren, and two great-grandchildren. Also, 16th inst, Mr. JOHN BURNHAM, aged 93, a soldier of the revolution. Also, 16th inst, Mrs. JOHN BURNHAM, aged 90—the three oldest inhabitants of Essex.

Mr. B. and his wife were buried in one grave. They had lived together over sixty years. Twelve persons have died in Essex since January 12th, whose united ages amount to 970 years.

At Charleston, S. C., on the 19th inst, Mr. ARNOLD CONNOR, of Providence, a worthy member of the Society of Friends.

MERCURY  
MARINE LIST.  
PORT OF NEWPORT.

**ARRIVED.**

SATURDAY, April 24.  
Sch'r Mashong, Dyer, fm Virginia for Boston.  
Sloops A. M. P., Manchester, fm Providence for Westport; Hudson, Winslow, fm do for New Bedford.

MONDAY, April 26.  
Sch'r Triumph, James, fm Thomaston for New York; Sarah Matilda, Hardy, fm Bucksport for New York.

TUESDAY, April 27.  
Sloop Two Brothers, Baker, fm Dartmouth for Hartford; Henry Gibbs, Gibbs, fm Fall River for Hartford; Ariel, Hatch, fm Fall River for New York; Vigilant, Heath, fm Providence for New York.

WEDNESDAY, April 28.  
Sch'r Samuel B. Appleton, Nickerson, fm Boston for New York; Angeline, Billings, fm Providence for Albany.

THURSDAY, April 29.  
Sch'r Tranquil, Visor, fm New York for Boston; Republican, Kelly, fm Philadelphia; Senator, Chapman, fm Providence for Norwich.

Sloop Brunette, fm Providence for Norwich.

**MARINE MEMORANDA.**

Spoken April 20th, lat 32 10, lon 75 20 sch'r Emily B. Souder, Almy, from Baltimore for Vera Cruz.

Arr at New Orleans 14th, sch'r's Warsaw, Burdick, and a Cadmus, Dennis, fm Brazos.

At Rio Grande, Feb. 24th, brig Hyder Ali, Swasey, for Havana, with beef.

Sailed from Belize, Hon., 1st inst, brig Robert Bruce, Wade, (from New York) for St. Thomas.

Brig Gen. Cobb, Taylor, fm Ratan Island arr at New Orleans the 18th.

S'd fm Havana 7th, brigs Annawan, Swasey, for New Orleans; 9th, Lisbon, Smith, Cardenas.

Sch'r Martha, Cozzens, c'd at New Orleans 17th, for Pensacola.

Brig Clarion, Read, c'd fm New Orleans the 13th for Vera Cruz.

Arr at New Bedford 27th, ship Roman, Shockey, N. W. Coast, San Francisco, California, Nov. 11, Pernambuco, April 1, with 2550 bbls wh, 100 do sp oil, 24,000 lbs of bone.

Arr at New London 20th, ship Candace, Bolles, Pacific Ocean, with 2100 bbls wh 100 do sp oil, 23,000 lbs of bone.

Arr at New Bedford 28th, ship Montezuma, Tower, New Zealand, Pernambuco, 34 days, 2200 bbls wh 600 do sp oil, 10,000 lbs of bone.

**Mourning Goods.**

A very full and desirable assortment, not surpassed by any in town. For sale at JAMES HAMMOND'S.  
April 10.

**Newport Exchange Bank.**

THE ANNUAL MEETING of the Stockholders in this bank, for the choice of Directors for the ensuing year, will be held at the banking room on MONDAY May 3d, next, at 3 o'clock, P. M.

JOHN STERNE, Cashier.  
Newport, April 17, 1847.—3w.

**Canvass Carpets.**

TWENTY pieces of Canvass Carpets, of various widths, opened yesterday. For sale cheap by WM. C. COZZENS & CO.  
May 1.

**ELECTION !!!**

THE steamer **PERRY**, Capt. Gilbert Woolsey, will run during Election week as follows:—

FROM BRASTOW'S WHARF, PROVIDENCE,  
Monday, May 3d, at 2 1/2 P. M.  
Tuesday, (Election day) 4th, at 6 A. M.  
Wednesday, 5th, at 2 1/2 P. M.

RETURNING WILL LEAVE NEWPORT,  
Monday, May 3d, at 11 1/2 A. M.  
Tuesday, 4th, at 5 P. M.  
Wednesday, 5th, at 12 M.

Thursday will resume her regular trips, leaving Newport at 7 1/2 o'clock, A. M., and Providence at 2 1/2 P. M. Fare 50 cents.

N. B. All persons are forbid trusting any one on account of this boat or owners, without an order from the Captain.

May 1, 1847.

**RICH AND PLAIN DRESS SILKS,**

EMBROIDERED MUSLIN CURTAINS,

PAINTED WINDOW SHADES,

PLAID POPLINS,

MOHAIR PLAIDS,

SCOTCH GINGHAMS,

CHEAP M. DE LAINE

CASITIAN SHAWLS,

CRAPÉ SHAWLS,

CASHMERE SHAWLS,

ALL WOOL FRENCH M. D. LAINES.

Together with many other very desirable articles received yesterday, and for sale at the very lowest price, by

WM. C. COZZENS & CO.

May 1.

**A National Work.**

Gen. Taylor's Life, Battles & Despatches.

INCLUDING a large number of highly important Letters from the President of the United States, the Secretary of War, Gen. Taylor, Gen. Scott, Com. Perry, and the Mexican Authorities. Full and official Accounts of the Battles of Palo Alto, Resaca de la Palma, Monterey, Buena Vista and Vera Cruz.

Illustrated with Maps and Plans of the Battle-fields, Cities, and Portraits of the Principal Generals.

One of which (GEN. TAYLOR) is the only correct likeness yet published. This is one of the most interesting and cheap works of the age.—SEVENTY-TWO large royal octavo pages, with the splendid engravings, for 25 cents. Five copies will be sent by mail for \$1.

T. C. CLARKE,

85 Dock street, Philadelphia.

May 1, 1847.

**ESTATE OF WARREN R. POTTER.**

THE subscriber has been appointed and qualified to act as Executor of the will of

WARREN R. POTTER,

late of South Kingston, dec. All persons having claims are requested to present them, and those indebted to make payment to

E. R. POTTER, Executor.

South Kingston, April 24, 1847.

**HUCKABUCK TOWELLING.**

TWENTY PS. Huckabuck Towelling, warranted all linen, and a very serviceable article, for sale cheap by

WM. C. COZZENS & CO.

May 1.]

**"OAK ROW,"**

NO. 2

**SPRING FASHION, 1847.**

JUST RECEIVED the largest and most complete assortment of

**HATS & CAPS**

of the Spring style ever offered in this town; consisting of—Beaver, Nutria, Mole Skin and Silk Hats. Men's Boys and Children's Caps of the latest New York fashion. Also a large assortment of SILK CAPS, new style.

Hats and Caps made to order at the shortest notice.

PARKER & WEAVER.

Newport, April 15.

**NEW GOODS,**

NOW OPENING, AT

**James H. Hammett's,**

159 1-2 24TH STREET.

—CONSISTING OF—

PRINTED AND WROUGHT CASHMERE, BLACK SILK, BLACK DAMASK, AND CHILDREN'S NETT SHAWLS; BLACK MANTILLA SILK; BLACK SILK LACE EDGINGS; BONNET AND CAP RIBBONS; SILK CRAVATS; CHEAP LINEN HDK'CHIEFS; GENTS' LINEN HDK'FS; Coloured Borders; CORD-EL & MARSEILLES SKIRTS; MAISELLES; SEILLES.

TOILET COVERS; COMBS; STEEL TRIMMINGS; STEEL BUTTONS; COL'RD GLASS BUTTONS, &c. &c.

April 17, 1847.



[BY AUTHORITY.]

## Laws of the United States

PASSED AT THE FIRST SESSION OF THE TWENTY-NINTH CONGRESS.

[PUBLIC—No. 77.]

AN ACT to establish the "Smithsonian Institution," for the increase and diffusion of knowledge among men.

James Smithson, esquire, of London, in the kingdom of Great Britain, having by his last will and testament given the whole of his property to the United States of America, to found at Washington, under the name of the "Smithsonian Institution," an establishment for the increase and diffusion of knowledge among men; and the United States having by an act of Congress received said property and accepted said trust; therefore, the President of the United States, the Secretary of State, the Secretary of War, the Secretary of the Navy, the Postmaster General, the Attorney General, the Chief Justice, and the Commissioner of the Patent Office of the United States, and the Mayor of the city of Washington, during the time for which they shall hold their respective offices, and such other persons as they may elect, hereby constitute, and they are hereby constituted, an "establishment," by the name of the "Smithsonian Institution," for the increase and diffusion of knowledge among men; and by that name shall be known and have perpetual succession, with the powers, limitations, and restrictions hereinafter contained, and no other.

Sec. 2. And be it further enacted, That so much of the property of the said James Smithson as has been received in money, and paid into the Treasury of the United States, being the sum of five hundred and fifteen thousand and ninety-nine dollars, be lent to the United States Treasury, at six per cent. per annum interest from the first day of September, in the year one thousand eight hundred and thirty-eight, when the same was received into the said Treasury; and that so much of the interest as may have accrued on the said sum on the first day of July next, which will amount to the sum of two hundred and forty-two thousand one hundred and twenty-nine dollars, or so much thereof as shall be the board of regents of the institution established by this act be deemed necessary, be, and the same is hereby appropriated for the erection of suitable buildings, and for other current incidental expenses of said institution; and that six per cent. interest on the said trust fund, it being the said amount of five hundred and fifteen thousand one hundred and sixty-nine dollars, received into the United States Treasury on the first of September, one thousand eight hundred and thirty-eight, payable in half-yearly payments, on the first of January and July in each year, be, and the same is hereby appropriated for the perpetual maintenance and support of said institution; and all expenditures and appropriations to be made from time to time for the purposes of the institution aforesaid, shall be exclusively from the accruing interest, and not from the principal of the said fund. And be it further enacted, That all the moneys and stocks which have been, or may hereafter be, received into the Treasury of the United States on account of the fund bequeathed by James Smithson, be, and the same hereby are, pledged to refund to the Treasury of the United States the sums hereby appropriated.

Sec. 3. And be it further enacted, That the business of the said institution shall be conducted at the city of Washington by a board of regents, by the name of the Regents of the "Smithsonian Institution," to be composed of the Vice President of the United States, the Chief Justice of the United States, and the Mayor of the city of Washington, during the time for which they shall hold their respective offices; three members of the Senate, and three members of the House of Representatives, together with six other persons, other than members of Congress, two of whom shall be members of the National Institute in the city of Washington, and residing in the said city; and the other four thereof shall be inhabitants of the United States, and no two of them of the same State. And the regents to be selected as aforesaid, shall be appointed immediately after the passage of this act—the members of the Senate by the President thereof, the members of the House by the Speaker thereof, and the six other persons by joint resolution of the Senate and House of Representatives; and the members of the House so appointed shall serve until the fourth Wednesday in December, the second next after the passage of this act; and then, biennially thereafter, on every alternate fourth Wednesday in December, a like number shall be appointed in the same manner, to serve until the fourth Wednesday in December, the second next after the passage of this act; and the Senators so appointed shall serve during the term for which they shall hold, without re-election, their office as Senators. And vacancies, occasioned by death, resignation, or otherwise, shall be filled as vacancies in committees are filled—and the other six members aforesaid, shall serve, two for two years, two for four years, and two for six years; the terms of service, in the first place, to be determined by lot; but after the first term, then their regular term of service shall be six years; and new elections thereof shall be made by joint resolutions of Congress; and vacancies occasioned by death, resignation, or otherwise, may be filled in like manner, by joint resolution of Congress. And the said regents shall meet in the city of Washington on the first Monday of September next after the passage of this act, and organize by the election of one of their number as chancellor, who shall be the presiding officer of said board of regents, by the name of the Chancellor of the "Smithsonian Institution," and a suitable person as secretary of said institution, who shall also be the secretary of said board of regents; said board shall also elect three of their own body as an executive committee, and said regents shall then fix the time for the regular meetings of said board; and on application of any three of the regents to the secretary of the said institution, it shall be his duty to appoint a special meeting of the board of regents, of which he shall give notice by letter to each of the members; and at any meeting of said board, five shall constitute a quorum to do business. And each member of said board shall be paid his necessary travelling and other actual expenses in attending meetings of the board, which shall be audited by the executive committee, and received by the secretary of said board; but his service as regent shall be gratuitous. And whenever money is required for the payment of the debts or performance of the contracts of the institution, incurred or entered into in conformity with the provisions of this act, or for making the purchases and executing the objects authorized by this act, the board of regents, or the executive committee thereof, may certify to the chancellor and secretary of the board, that such sum of money is required; whereupon they shall examine the same, and, if they shall approve thereof, shall certify the same to the proper officer of the Treasury for payment. And the said board shall submit to Congress, at each session thereof, a report of the operations, expenditures, and condition of the institution.

Sec. 4. And be it further enacted, That after the board of regents shall have met and become organized, it shall be their duty forthwith to proceed to select a suitable site for such building as may be necessary for the institution; which ground may be taken and appropriated out of that part of the public ground in the city of Washington lying between the Patent Office and Seventh street. The President of the United States, the Secretary of State, the Secretary of War, the Secretary of the Navy, the Postmaster General, the Attorney General, the Chief Justice, and the Commissioner of the Patent Office, shall consent to the same; but, if the persons last named shall not consent, then such location may be made upon any other of the public grounds within the city of Washington, belonging to the United States, which said regents may select, by and with the consent of the persons herein named; and the said ground so selected shall be set out by proper metes and bounds, and a description of the place shall be made and recorded in a book to be provided for that purpose, and signed by the said regents, or so many of them as may be convened at the time of their said organization; and such record, or a copy thereof, certified by the chancellor and secretary of the board of regents, shall be received in evidence in all courts of the extent and boundaries of the lands appropriated to the said institution; and upon the making of such record, such site and lands shall be deemed and taken to be appropriated by force of this act to the said institution.

Sec. 5. And be it further enacted, That, so soon as the board of regents shall have selected the said site, they shall cause to be erected a suitable building, of plain and durable materials and of sufficient size, and with suitable rooms or halls for the reception and arrangement, upon a liberal scale, of objects of natural history, including a geological and mineralogical cabinet; also a chemical laboratory, a library, a gallery of art, and the necessary lecture rooms; and the said board shall have authority, by themselves, or by a committee of three of their members, to contract for the completion of such building, upon such plan as may be directed by the board of regents, and shall take sufficient security for the building and finishing the same according to the said plan, and in the time stipulated in such contract; and may so locate said building, if they shall deem it proper, as in appearance to form a wing to the Patent Office building, and may so connect the same with the present hall of said Patent Office building containing the national cabinet of curiosities, as to constitute the said hall in whole or in part the deposit for the cabinet of said institution, if they deem it expedient to do so; Provided, said building shall be located upon said Patent Office lot, in the manner aforesaid; Provided, however, that the whole expense of the building and enclosures aforesaid shall not exceed the amount of—dollars; which sum is hereby appropriated, payable out of money in the Treasury not otherwise appropriated, together with such sum or sums out of the annual interest accruing to the institution as may, in any year, remain unexpended, after paying the current expenses of the institution. And duplicates of all such contracts as may be made by the said board of regents shall be deposited with the Treasurer of the United States; and all claims of any contract made as aforesaid shall be allowed and certified by the board of regents, or the executive committee thereof, as the case may be, and being signed by the chancellor and secretary of the board, shall be a sufficient voucher for settlement and payment at the Treasury of the United States. And the board of regents shall be authorized to employ such persons as they may deem necessary to superintend the erection of the buildings and fitting up the rooms of the institution. And all laws for the protection of public property in the city of Washington shall apply to, and be in force for, the protection of the lands, buildings, and other property of said institution. And all moneys recovered by, or accruing to, the institution, shall be paid into the Treasury of the United States, to the credit of the Smithsonian bequest, and separately accounted for, as provided in the act approved July first, eighteen hundred and thirty-six, accepting said bequest.

Sec. 6. And be it further enacted, That, in proportion as suitable arrangements can be made for their reception, all objects of art and of foreign and curious research, and all objects of natural history, plants, and geological and mineralogical specimens, belonging to, or hereafter to be lent to the United States, which may be in the city of Washington, in whose custody the same may be, shall be delivered to such persons as may be authorized by the board of regents to receive them, and shall be arranged in such order, and so classed, as best facilitate the examination and study of them, in the building so as aforesaid to be erected for the institution; and the regents of said institution shall afterwards, as new specimens in natural history, geology, or mineralogy, may be obtained for the museum of the institution, by exchange of duplicate specimens belonging to the institution, which they are hereby authorized to make, or by donation, which they may receive, or otherwise, cause such new specimens to be also appropriately classed and arranged. And the minerals, books, manuscripts, and other property of James Smithson, which have been received by the Government of the United States, and are now placed in the Department of State, shall be removed to said institution, and shall be preserved separate and apart from the other property of the institution.

Sec. 7. And be it further enacted, That the secretary of the board of regents shall take charge of the building and property of said institution, and shall, under their direction, make a fair and accurate record of all their proceedings, to be preserved in said institution; and the said secretary shall also discharge the duties of librarian and of keeper of the museum, and may, with the consent of the board of regents, employ assistants; and the said officers shall receive for their services such sum as may be allowed by the board of regents, to be paid semi-annually on the first day of January and July; and the said officers shall be removable by the board of regents whenever, in their judgment, the interests of the institution require any of the said officers to be changed.

Sec. 8. And be it further enacted, That the members and honorary members of said institution may hold such stated and special meetings for the supervision of the affairs of said institution and the advice and instruction of said board of regents, to be called in the manner provided for in the by-laws of said institution, at which the President, and in his absence the Vice President, of the United States shall preside. And the said regents shall make, from the interest of said fund, an appropriation, not exceeding an average of twenty-five thousand dollars annually, for the gradual accumulation of a library composed of valuable works pertaining to all departments of human knowledge.

Sec. 9. And be it further enacted, That of any other moneys which have accrued, or shall hereafter accrue, as interest upon the said Smithsonian fund, not herein appropriated, or not required for the purposes herein provided, the said managers are hereby authorized to make such disposal as they shall deem best suited for the promotion of the purpose of the testator, any thing herein contained to the contrary notwithstanding.

Sec. 10. And be it further enacted, That the author or proprietor of any book, map, chart, musical composition, print, cut, or engraving, for which a copyright shall be secured under the existing acts of Congress, or those which shall hereafter be enacted respecting copyrights, shall, within three months from the publication of said book, map, chart, musical composition, print, cut, or engraving, deliver, or cause to be delivered, one copy of the same to the librarian of the Smithsonian Institution and one copy to the librarian of Congress Library, for the use of the said libraries.

Sec. 11. And be it further enacted, That there is reserved to Congress the right of altering, amending, adding to, or repealing any of the provisions of this act; Provided, That no contract or individual right, made or acquired under such provisions, shall be thereby divested or impaired.

JOHN W. DAVIS,

Speaker of the House of Representatives.

G. M. DALLAS,

President of the Senate.

Vice President of the United States.

Approved, August 10, 1846.

JAMES K. POLK.

PASSED AT THE SECOND SESSION OF THE TWENTY-NINTH CONGRESS.

[PUBLIC—No. 28.]

AN ACT making appropriations for the Naval Service, for the year ending on the thirtieth June eighteen hundred and forty-eight.

SECTION 1. Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the following sums be, and the same are hereby appropriated for the naval service, for the year ending on the thirtieth June, one thousand eight hundred and forty-eight:

For pay of commission, warrant and petty officers and seamen, including the engineer corps of the navy, three million two hundred and ninety thousand eight hundred and sixty dollars:

For pay of thirteen additional assistant surgeons whose appointment is hereby authorized, twelve thousand three hundred and fifty dollars:

That the Secretary of the Navy be, and he is hereby authorized to appoint a Paymaster for the service of the Navy, at an annual salary of fifteen hundred dollars, which sum is hereby appropriated out of any money in the Treasury not otherwise appropriated, as full compensation for the services of said Paymaster.

For provisions for commission, warrant, and petty officers and seamen, including engineers and marines attached to vessels for sea service, nine hundred and sixty-six thousand six hundred and sixty-six dollars and eighty-one cents.

And there shall be allowed, instead of the sum now allowed by law, three cents per day in lieu of the spirit rations in the navy, to be paid monthly to such persons as may elect to receive the same, who shall actually draw their rations in kind.

For an additional clerk for Bureau of Provisions and Clothing, one thousand dollars.

For sundry necessary expenses, and appliances for the sick and hurt of the naval service, including the marine corps, including three thousand dollars for pay of the superintendent, who shall be either a captain, commander, or lieutenant in the navy, forty thousand two hundred dollars:

For the increase, repair, armament, and equipment of the navy, and wear and tear of vessels in commission, including coal for steamers, and purchase of hemp, two million five hundred thousand dollars:

For ordnance and ordnance stores, including incident expenses, three hundred and seventy-one thousand three hundred and ninety dollars:

For nautical books, maps, charts, and instruments, binding and repairing the same, and all the expenses in the hydrographical office, twenty-five thousand nine hundred and forty dollars:

For contingent expenses that may accrue for the following purposes, viz: For freight and transportation; printing and stationery; advertising in newspapers; books, maps, models, and drawings; purchase and repair of fireengines, and for machinery; repair of steam-engines and attendance on the same in yards; purchase and maintenance of horses and oxen and driving teams; carts, timber wheels and workmen tools of every description, and repairing the same; postage of letters on public business; coal and other fuel, and oil and candles for navy yards and shore stations; cleaning and clearing up yards; incidental labor, not chargeable to any other appropriation; labor attending the delivery of public stores and supplies on foreign stations; wharfage, dockage, storage, and rent; travelling expenses of officers; funeral expenses, commissioners, hire of agents; clerk hire, store rent, office rent, stationery, and fuel to navy agents and naval storekeepers; flags, awnings, and packing boxes; fixtures for officers' quarters; premiums, and incidental expenses of recruiting; apprehending deserters; per diem allowance to persons attending courts martial and courts of inquiry; or other services authorized by law; compensation to judge advocates; pilotage and towing vessels, and assistance rendered to vessels in distress, six hundred thousand dollars:

For enabling the Secretary of the Navy, to test, by experiments, the value to the navy of Earle's patented invention for the preservation of canvas five thousand dollars:

For contingencies, expenses for objects not herein enumerated, fifteen thousand dollars:

For the support of the civil establishment at the several navy yards, the officers and others to be paid the annual compensation that was allowed to them severally in the act making appropriations for the naval service for the year ending on the thirtieth June, one thousand eight hundred and forty-seven, except as hereinafter provided:

AT KITTERY, MAINE.

For pay of storekeeper, naval constructor, inspector of timber, clerk to the yard, clerk to the commander, clerk to the storekeeper, clerk to the naval constructor, and porter, seven thousand six hundred and fifty dollars:

AT CHARLESTOWN, MASSACHUSETTS.

For pay of storekeeper, naval constructor, measurer and inspector of timber, clerk to the yard, clerk to the commander, clerk to the storekeeper, clerk to the naval constructor, keeper of the magazine, and porter, eleven thousand one hundred and eighty dollars:

AT BROOKLYN, NEW YORK.

For pay of storekeeper, naval constructor, measurer and inspector of timber, clerk to the yard, two clerks to the commander, three clerks to the storekeeper, clerk to naval constructor, keeper of the magazine, and porter, eleven thousand one hundred and eighty dollars:

AT PHILADELPHIA.

For pay of storekeeper, naval constructor, measurer and inspector of timber, clerk to the yard, clerk to the commander, clerk to the storekeeper, clerk to naval constructor, and porter, seven thousand seven hundred dollars:

AT WASHINGTON.

For pay of storekeeper, measurer and inspector of timber, clerk to yard, two clerks to the commander, two clerks to the storekeeper, clerk to naval constructor, keeper of the magazine, and porter, six thousand six hundred and eighty dollars:

AT GOSPORT, VIRGINIA.

For pay of storekeeper, naval constructor, measurer and inspector of timber, clerk to the yard, two clerks to the commander, three clerks to the storekeeper, clerk to the naval constructor, keeper of the magazine and porter, eleven thousand one hundred and eighty dollars:

AT PENSACOLA.

For pay of storekeeper, naval constructor, clerk to the yard, two clerks to the commander, two clerks to the storekeeper, and porter, eight thousand and fifty dollars:

AT MEMPHIS.

For pay of storekeeper, clerk to the yard, clerk to the commander, and porter, three thousand three hundred dollars:

For improvements and necessary repairs of navy yards, viz:

AT KITTERY.

For extending knee-dock wall, and filling in for one, eastern near mast and boat-house number fifteen at Kittery; and for repairs of the grand old dock five hundred and twenty-eight dollars.

That the Secretary of the Navy is hereby directed to cause to be constructed at each of the navy yards at Kittery, Philadelphia, and Pensacola, a floating dry-dock for ships of the line, with basin and mounds at Philadelphia, and reference thereto at the other places, on such plan as may be preferred by the Secretary of the Navy: the said dock at Pensacola to be completed with all possible dispatch; and the sum of fifty thousand dollars is hereby appropriated towards said dock at Kittery; fifty thousand dollars towards said dock at Philadelphia; and two hundred and fifty thousand dollars towards said dock at Pensacola; out of any money in the Treasury not otherwise appropriated.

AT CHARLESTOWN.

For wharf number sixty-four, and repairs of dry-dock number fifty-four, timber-dock and bridge across timber-dock; brick bank to be erected on number twenty-seven; smith shop and plumber's shop, and drains to reservoir, and pipes to smithery; shell-house, joiners' and carpenters' shops and rigging loft, and for repairs of all kinds, ninety-seven thousand six hundred and fifty dollars.

AT BROOKLYN.

For repairing wharves in front of D and E, eastern of Governor's; completing cob-wharf; filling in timber pond; and a new building for the shell house on gun block, and for repairs of all kinds, fifty-one thousand eight hundred and forty-eight dollars:

For dry dock, two hundred and seventy-five thousand dollars; That from and after the passage of this act, all moneys derived from the sale

of all stores and other articles belonging to the navy, shall revert to that appropriation from which such stores and other articles were originally purchased; and the Secretary of the Treasury is hereby authorized and directed to refund to the appropriation for "clothing for the navy," the proceeds of all sales of condemned navy clothing which have been paid into the Treasury of the United States subsequent to the first day of August, eighteen hundred and forty-four, as shall appear from the accounts of the Bureau of Provisions and Clothing and the Fourth Auditor of the Treasury; and it shall not be lawful hereafter to make transfers from the clothing fund, or the head of appropriation for "clothing for the navy," to any other head of appropriation, except in the adjustment of the accounts of disbursing officers, at the office of the Fourth Auditor of the Treasury.

AT PHILADELPHIA.

For outside pier of wharves numbers two and three; wharf number four, outside pier of number four; workshop on site number ten; anchorage and repairs of all kinds, forty-seven thousand and four hundred and sixteen dollars.

AT WASHINGTON.

For trip-hammer in anchor-shop, and blowing chain-cable fires; hydraulic proving machine shop; new boiler to steam engine number two; converting number eleven to an iron foundry; temporary laboratory building, and repairs of all kinds, thirty thousand five hundred and forty-eight dollars.

AT GOSPORT.

For competing storehouse number thirteen, and launching slip number forty-eight; new wharf where small shears now stand, and for repairs of all kinds, forty-five thousand two hundred dollars.

AT PENSACOLA.

For completing storehouse number twenty-five, and timber-shed number twenty-six; blacksmith shop and steam-engine; permanent wharf; extending and completing coal-house; completing lime-house, and for repairs of all kinds, fifty-eight thousand and seventeen dollars.

AT MEMPHIS.

For blacksmith's shop; steam engine and boilers for ropewalk; joiner's shop and storehouse, (one wing); saw-mill; commandant's house and offices; foundation of wall to enclose yard; embankment and excavation, and for repairs of all kinds, one hundred and two thousand two hundred and five dollars.

AT SACKETT'S HARBOR.

For construction of officers' quarters, and for repairs of all kinds, five thousand dollars; for the improvement and repairs of the several navy hospitals, viz:

At Chelsea, five thousand four hundred and eighty dollars and fifty-four cents:

At Brooklyn, twenty-two thousand three hundred and ninety dollars:

At near Gosport, five thousand six hundred and thirty-four dollars:

At Washington, one hundred dollars:

At Pensacola, thirty thousand four hundred and forty-one dollars and seventy-five cents.

For magazines, viz:

At Charlestown, Massachusetts, two hundred dollars:

At Brooklyn, eight hundred dollars:

At Washington, one hundred dollars:

At Gosport, three hundred dollars:

MARINE CORPS.

For pay of officers, non-commissioned officers, musicians, privates, and servants, serving on shore, and subsistence of officers, one hundred and fifty thousand dollars:

For clothing, forty thousand five hundred and forty-eight dollars:

For fuel, fifteen thousand four hundred and sixty-nine dollars:

For military stores, repair of arms, pay of armorers, accoutrements, ordnance stores, flags, drums, files, and musical instruments, four thousand three hundred and fifty dollars:

For transportation of officers and troops, and for expenses of recruiting, eight thousand dollars:

For repair of barracks and rent of temporary barracks, six thousand dollars:

For contingencies, viz: freight, ferrage, toll, wharfage and cartage; compensation to judge advocates; per diem for attending courts martial and courts of inquiry; per diem to enlisted men on constant labor; house rent where no public quarters are assigned; the burial of deceased marines; printing, stationery, forage, postages, and the pursuit of deserters; candles and oil; straw, barrack furniture, bed sacks; spades, axes, shovels, picks, carpenter's tools, and keeping a house for the musceter, fifteen thousand dollars:

For the first section of the act of fourth of August, eighteen hundred and forty-two, entitled "An act making appropriations for the naval service for the year thousand eight hundred and forty two," shall not be construed as applying to the appointment of boatswains, gunners, carpenters, and sail-makers.

Sec. 2. And be it further enacted, That so much of the proviso of the act of third of March, eighteen hundred and forty-three, entitled "An act making appropriations for the naval service for the half calendar year beginning the first of January and ending the thirtieth day of June, eighteen hundred and forty-four," as requires that provisions and all other materials of every name and nature, for the use of the navy, be furnished by contract with the lowest bidder, after advertisement, shall be and the same is hereby so far modified, that it shall not apply to butter or cheese destined for the use of our navy, or things contraband of war. And it shall be lawful that contracts for those articles for the use of the navy be made, as heretofore, for periods longer than one year, if, in the opinion of the Secretary of the Navy, economy and the quality of the ration will be promoted thereby.

Sec. 3. And be it further enacted, That the act of June seventeen, eighteen hundred and forty-four, entitled "An act making appropriations for the naval service for the fiscal year ending the thirtieth day of June, eighteen hundred and forty-five," which directs that the Secretary of the Navy shall contract with the lowest bidder, or contract officer of the navy to take charge of the naval stores for foreign squadrons in place of naval storekeepers at each of the foreign ports where said stores may be deposited, and where a storekeeper is necessary," be, and the same is hereby, so far modified as to authorize the selection and appointment of citizens other than naval officers to be storekeepers on foreign stations, when suitable naval officers cannot be ordered on such service, or when, in the opinion of the Secretary of the Navy, the public interest will be promoted thereby. Persons so selected and appointed to receive the same compensation as now allowed, and to enter into bond with security, as is required by law of officers of the navy performing said service.

Sec. 4. And be it further enacted, That the pay of firemen and coalheavers employed in the naval service shall hereafter be fixed by the President of the United States, in the same manner as is now provided by law for the pay of other petty officers, and of seamen, ordinary seamen, and marines; and so much of the act of Congress, approved August thirty-first, eighteen hundred and forty-two, entitled "An act to regulate the appointment and pay of engineers in the navy of the United States," as fixes the pay of firemen and coalheavers, be, and the same is hereby repealed.

Sec. 5. And be it further enacted, That of the money appropriated in this act for "pay of the navy," and contingent expenses enumerated, an amount not exceeding twenty-eight thousand and two hundred dollars may be expended, under the direction of the Secretary of the Navy, for repairs, improvements, and instructions at Fort Severn, Annapolis, Maryland, and for the purchase of land for the use of the naval school at that place, not exceeding twelve acres.

Sec. 6. And be it further enacted, That in every case of the loss or injury of a vessel belonging to the navy of the United States, the accounting officers of the treasury, under the direction of the Secretary of the Navy, shall be, and they are, hereby authorized, in the settlement of the accounts of

the pursuer of such vessel, to credit him with such portion of the amount of the provisions, clothing, small stores, and money, with which he stands charged on the books of the Fourth Auditor of the Treasury, as they shall be satisfied was inevitably lost by such capture, or loss of a public vessel; and such pursuer shall be fully exonerated, by such credit, from all liability on account of the provisions, clothing, small stores, and money, so proved to have been captured or lost.

Sec. 7. And be it further enacted, That the Secretary of the Navy be, and he is hereby, authorized and directed to cause such experiments to be made under the immediate direction and superintendence of Uriah Brown as shall thoroughly test the efficiency of properties of a liquid fire, and the practical utility of a shot-proof steamship (the invention of said Brown) for coast and harbor defence; said experiments to be made in the presence of competent judges, to be selected by the Secretary of the Navy for that purpose, and it shall be the duty of the said Secretary to report to Congress at the earliest practicable period thereafter, the result of such experiments; and his opinion whether the interest of the United States would be promoted by adopting this invention as a means of national defence. That said Brown shall receive the sum of six dollars per day while engaged in making said experiments, together with all his travelling and other necessary expenses: Provided, He shall not be so employed for a time exceeding six months. And that a sum of not exceeding two thousand dollars be, and the same is hereby appropriated, out of any money in the treasury not otherwise appropriated, for defraying the expenses of said experiments.

Approved, March 3, 1847.

Marine and Fire Insurance.

The American Insurance Company, Providence, R. I., continue to insure against LOSS OR DAMAGE BY FIRE, on Cotton, Woolen, and other Manufactures, Buildings, and Merchandise, and also against MARINE RISKS on favorable terms. The capital stock

\$150,000

ALL PAID IN, AND WELL INVESTED.

DIRECTORS ELECTED JUNE 3d, 1844.

William Rhodes, Wilbur Kelly, Robert R. Stafford, Amos D. Smith, Resolved Waterman, Shubael Hutchins, Ebenezer Kelly, Tully D. Bowen, Nathaniel Bishop, George S. Rathbone, Caleb Harris, Jabez Bullock, and Walker Humphrey.

Persons wishing for Insurance are requested to direct their applications, (which should be accompanied with a particular description of the property,) per mail, to the President or Secretary of the Company, and the same will meet with prompt attention.

Applications for Insurance may be made in Newport to GEORGE BOWEN, Agent.

WILLIAM KELLY, President.

ALLEN O. PECK, Secretary.

American Insurance Co.'s Office, Feb. 7, 1846.

DOORS! DOORS!

THE subscriber keeps at his shop, No. 17 &amp; 19, Broad-street, over Wm. G. Ward's store, the largest assortment of DOORS ever offered for sale in this town, also Doors, Sashes, Blinds, &amp;c. made to order at the shortest notice. Also, new windows exchanged for old second hand sashes. All those in want call and see, and it is then and there the prices shall be made KNOWN TO YOU.

January 2d, 1847.

NEWPORT

DAGUERRETYPE ROOMS.

L. R. FEY would respectfully give notice that he has taken rooms in the building corner of Washington Square and Thames street, (third floor,) where he is now prepared to execute miniatures at the shortest notice. Persons wishing pictures of themselves or friends, are invited to call. Copies taken from Paintings, and Drawings.—Daguerretype Pictures taken of deceased persons.

Rooms free to all.

N. B. Perfect satisfaction given, or no charge.

January 16, 1847.

Vulcanism.

Now if my work is not well done, Beware the money I'll refund; And if it is not done to order, Why then, I'll try again to-morrow.

THE SUBSCRIBER would respectfully inform the inhabitants of Newport and its vicinity, that he has a shop in ELIZABETH STREET, near the corner of Thames and Bridge streets, in which for the future, he will endeavor to perform any work commonly done by those of the profession, upon liberal terms for Cash; or he will barter with the Mechanic or the Yeoman, for any of the various fruits of their labor. A share of public patronage is respectfully solicited, and would gratefully be received.

GEORGE G. HULL.

N. B.—Horse shoeing not excepted.

Newport, January 30, 1847.—3m.

USEFUL FANCY ARTICLES, OF EVERY KIND.

TOGETHER with a beautiful lot, suitable for a fillip or holiday presents, comprising in part the following:—

Fancy Boxes, of various designs; Silk Purcases; Pocket Books; Hair, Clothes, Tooth, Shoe and Bathing Brushes; Gents' walking canes; Ladies' and Gents' Combs of all kinds, and of the latest fashion; Pocket knives; scissors &amp; razors; Straps; cigar cases,—and in fact almost anything you can think of, at YOUNG'S, next South of Town Hall, Newport.

HOUSE TO LET.

THE ESTATE corner of Thames street and Washington Square: Possession given the 25th of March or sooner if desired. The House has been thoroughly repaired the past season, and contains more than 20 rooms, is well arranged for a Boarding House,—its location being unsurpassed for that business. There are 4 Shops in the basement, which will be let with the House if desired. For terms &amp;c., apply to

JOSEPH CASE, on the Premises.

Newport, Feb. 29, 1847.

For Sale or To Let.

VOSE'S TOWN STREET COTTAGE, containing 14 rooms, with a Stable, Store-house, &amp;c. Possession given the 1st of May.

Newport, March 20, 1847.

For Sale or to Let.

ONE HALF of the Wyatt house, situated in Middletown, about 3 miles from Newport, together with the front door yard, Garden, Orchard, and barn yard, with a crib therein standing.

LIKEWISE FOR SALE, a lot of Land containing 134 acres, bounded northerly on land late of Nathaniel W. Warr, easterly on land of the